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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

A Defensive Alliance Said to Have Been Formed Between Austria and France.

Rumored Results of the Salzburg Conference.

The South German States to Unite in a Confederation Ruled by Austria.

AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

Reported Formation of a Defensive Alliance Between the Two Empires.

VIENNA, Thursday, Aug. 22.

The journal in this city which is generally acknowledged to be the organ of the Prime Minister, Baron VON BEUST, asserts to-day that a defensive alliance has been formed between Austria and France.

GERMANY.

Rumored Result of the Imperial Conference at Salzburg.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 22.

It is said that one of the results of the conference which has been held at Salzburg between the Emperors NAPOLEON and FRANCIS JOSEPH, is to insist that the South German States shall unite in a confederation of which Austria is to be the head.

It is also stated that an agreement has been arrived at between the two Emperors as to the policy to be hereafter pursued by Austria and France in the Eastern question.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 22—Noon.

Consols for money..........94⅝
United States Five-Twenty Bonds..........73⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares..........77¾
Erie Railway Shares..........45
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..21

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 22—2 P. M.

Consols have declined ⅛, and are now quoted at 94½.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds have advanced an ⅛, and the quotation now is 73¾.

Illinois Central Railway shares have advanced ¼, and the price now is 78.

Erie Railway shares have declined ½, and now rule at 44½.

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds 21.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 22—Evening.

Consols closed at 94 9-16 for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds..........73¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares..........77¾
Erie Railway Shares..........44½
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds.21¼

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Aug. 22—Evening.

United States Bonds are quoted at 77¼ for the issue of 1862.

Bank of England.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 22—Evening.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show that the amount of specie in its vaults has increased £41,000 since the last report.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 22—Noon.

COTTON quiet; estimated sales to-day 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 13s. 9d. for new Southern. Barley, 5s. Corn, 35s. 9d. Oats, 2s. 11d. Peas, 42s. Flour, 34s. for extra Western.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 50s. Beef, 139s. Lard, 51s. 6d. Pork, 75s. 6d. Bacon, 43s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Resin, common, 7s. 6d.; middling, 13s. Tallow, 44s. 9d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Petroleum—Spirits, 8½d.; refined, 1s. 4d. Clover Seed, 41s.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 22—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Whale Oil, £40; Sperm Oil, £115; Linseed Oil, £39 10s. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Aug. 22—Noon.

PETROLEUM—43f. for standard white.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 22—2 P. M.

COTTON is quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather is fine and favorable for the crops. Prices are without alteration.

In the Provision market Lard has advanced to 52s., and cheese has declined to 49s. Beef, Pork and Bacon are without change.

There are no changes to report in the Produce market.

Wool is firm at previous prices.

The prices of all articles are the same as at noon.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 22—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed heavy, with a decline of ⅛d. on Uplands. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands..........10⅜d.
Middling Orleans..........11d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 34s. ℔ bbl.; Corn, 35s. 9d. ℔ quarter; Wheat, 13s. 9d. for new Southern; Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Lard firmer at 52s.; Cheese heavy at 49s.; Beef, 139s., and Pork, 75s. 6., ℔ bbl.; Bacon, 43s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut Middles.

PRODUCE—Resin, 7s. 6d. for Common Wilmington, and 13s. for Middling American; Petroleum, 8½d. ℔ gallon for Spirits and 1s. 4d. for refined; Clover-seed, 46s. for American Red.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 22—Evening.

Sugar and Iron steady, and all articles unaltered in price.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 22—Noon.

The steamship *England*, Capt. CUTTING, from New-York Aug. 10, has arrived.

JAMAICA.

The Emigration Movement from the Southern States—Meeting of Merchants and Discussion of the Subject.

Advices received by late arrivals at this port give us the particulars of the movement in favor of emigration from the Southern States to Jamaica, of which we received brief intelligence *via* Havana three days ago.

On Tuesday, the 23d of July, a meeting of merchants and other gentlemen was held at the Jamaica News Room, in Kingston, for the purpose of receiving Col. R. W. GRAHAM, from the United States, and hearing his views on the introduction of Americans into Jamaica as colonists. The chair was taken by H. F. COLTHEAD, Esq., who said he had much pleasure in introduction Col. GRAHAM, who had visited the island with the view of seeing what could be done to induce the people of the Southern States to come and settle in Jamaica. Col. GRAHAM had prepared a few ideas, which he would submit to the meeting.

Col. GRAHAM, (who was ailing, somewhat,) said he regretted his indisposition at present would not allow him to do much in setting his views before the meeting. He was opposed to offering any free passages, as that might be the means of bringing to their shores persons that were not wanted. If the Government would amend their laws, so as to embrace the views set forth in the suggestions he had to make, that was all he would ask for. Those suggestions were as follows.

First—Exemption from duties on imports and exports of actual settlers for the first twelve months.

Second—Exemption from military duty for five years, except in case of rebellion or invasion.

Third—Exemption of emigrants from fees of naturalization, and making the rights of citizens as easy and as acceptable as possible.

Fourth—Selling actual settlers Crown lands at nominal rates for the first five years.

Fifth—Appointing an agent to receive emigrants and to give all information in regard to laws, &c.

Sixth—Appropriating a sufficient money bonus to a steamer for carrying the mails for twelve months between the ports of New-Orleans and Kingston.

Seventh—Remitting to said steamers all port charges, &c.

Col. GRAHAM said in reference to the class and position of those who were likely to emigrate that they were planters and others who were more or less possessed of means. They were doing all they could to get away from America and parting with all their lands. They would sell at any price so as to get away from the country and to settle anywhere else. All they wanted was a stable Government. He was satisfied he could in Jamaica make a fortune again, and so could the people of the South if they would come along. He would not ask for more inducements than what were mentioned in the paper just read. Of course if the Government could give more it would be all the better.

After some discussion, a resolution was agreed to approving of the views set forth by Col. GRAHAM, and appointing a deputation to wait upon the Governor, urging upon His Excellency the necessity for immediate action in the matter. A few days subsequently the deputation had an interview with the Governor, who promised to give the subject his attentive consideration. A committee was also appointed at the meeting to advertise for lands and to take steps or procuring signatures to a memorial to the Government in favor of the movement.

HAYTI.

Conspiracies Against Salnave's Government—The Public Accounts Under Geffrard's Administration—The Brigands in the Northeastern Districts.

By the arrival at this port of the brig *Marguerite*, from Port au Prince, we have received Haytien advices to the 3d instant.

The partisans of the late administration were busy plotting against SALNAVE's Government, and several arrests of influential parties had been made at Port au Prince and St. Marc. Some foreigners, resident in Hayti, had been expressing sympathy with the malcontents, and these are warned by the Government, through its official organ, the *Moniteur*, to be more guarded in their language, and to abstain from interfering in the internal affairs of the country. The Government, says the same paper, has taken the most energetic measures to insure the maintenance of public tranquillity, and feels itself increasingly strong in the confidence and support of the people. Meanwhile, it is prepared with a series of financial measures, which will produce great benefit to all classes of society, and which will be put in execution with the least possible delay.

The Committee appointed to examine into the public accounts under Ex-President GEFFRARD's administration and the state of the public Treasury, have made their report, which contains some startling facts as to the way in which the public money was squandered. From the report it appears that GEFFRARD's official income amounted to $40,000 (gold) per annum, besides which he drew from the Treasury $7,000 a year for table money—that is, for entertaining visitors at the national palace; and he had at his sole disposal, in addition, the sum of $30,000 for secret police. The extraordinary expenses incurred for the personal surroundings and comforts of His Excellency amounted annually to almost as much as the secret police money. Thus for the year 1866 we have the following charges: Feb. 23, furniture and viands for the palace, $1,236; Feb. 26, furniture and crystals, $3,225; March 5, repairs of furniture at the palace and payment of workmen, $8,325; July 28, repairing of furniture and twelve dozen glasses, $4,170; Sept. 10, repairs of furniture and pay of workmen in the garden, $6,136; Oct. 25, purchase of lamps, $720—nearly $24,000 in one year. In another place we find a charge of $1,749 for sweetmeats, and in another the sum of $280 for a coachman.

It appears, too, that GEFFRARD was in the habit of speculating on a large scale with the public money. He would borrow gold from the treasury on the security of his salary, purchase with the gold the depreciated paper currency at a heavy discount, and out of this paper money pay back, dollar for dollar, what he had borrowed in specie. GEFFRARD, who is at present in Paris, on a visit to the International Exhibition, is reported to be a man of immense wealth.

The brigands in the northeastern districts were giving considerable trouble, being in much greater force than had been supposed. Several encounters had taken place between them and the Government troops, in all of which the former were badly beaten. About one hundred and fifty of them, driven out of Fort Bisason, had taken refuge in the Dominican Territory. In giving information of this to the Haytien Government the Dominican Minister of War, Gen. RAMIRE, took occasion to assure SALNAVE of the friendly sentiments of the Dominican Government toward his administration.

In conformity with an official order issued by the President on the 29th of June last, a Chamber of Commerce for the City of Port au Prince had been formed. It consists of seven members, and was to enter upon the discharge of its functions immediately.

MEXICO.

Movements of the Rebel Canales—The Trial of Santa Anna—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

We have received Brownsville dates to the 10th. The *Courier* of the 7th says:

"An extraordinary courier arrived at Matamoras yesterday morning.

There is no truth in the rumors now afloat of CANALES having taken Linarez.

The conducta is on its way to Matamoras; an escort started from that city yesterday afternoon to meet it and escort it in.

ESCOBEDO will soon start from the capital for San Luis Potosi, and from there to Monterey, with the troops for the State of Nuevo Leon, and a brigade for Tamaulipas."

The same journal, of the 8th, makes the following allusion to CANALES:

"The Monterey *Periodico Oficial* of the 3d says that some troops left Monterey on the 1st to occupy all the towns in the south of the State. These movements were caused by a rumor that CANALES was marching from Victoria to Linarez. The whole line is now occupied, and no danger apprehended from that rebel chieftain.

The Monterey *Periodico Oficial* of the 31st contains the following:

"On the 14th the General Government issued an order that SANTA ANNA be tried at Campeche—where he is confined—under the law of the 25th of January, 1862.

Gen. PORFORIO DIAZ, in surrendering his office as General-in-Chief of the Western Army of the Line, which he commanded, placed at the disposition of the Minister of the Treasury the sum of $1,509,000.

Gen. ALVAREZ is not dead as reported. He is alive and in good health at El Providencia.

Gen. ESCOBEDO had arrived in the capital in obedience to a call from the Government.

A specie train with $2,400,000 arrived in Monterey on the 30th, from San Luis, *en route* for Matamoras."

The Presidential election is to take place soon. The *Monitor* says that many persons who adhered to the Empire will be disfranchised. The Press of the capital and the interior is unanimous in demanding that the Constitution be reëstablished.

The Americans residing in the capital are taking steps to vindicate themselves from the rumor that it was an American who discovered the hiding-place of Gen. VIDAURRI. They deny positively the statement, and say that it is only promulgated through malice.

The Strike on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad—The Proposed Bridge Across the Mississippi River—Convention of Engineers at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 22.

The strike on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad has assumed formidable proportions. The employes, many of whom have not been paid in eighteen months, assembled at Jackson and stopped all the trains. A company of military have been ordered to that point, and the agents of the road fear that Gov. BROWNLOW will take possession of all that portion of the road in Tennessee.

A Convention of engineers, embracing some of the most famous in the country, assembled here yesterday to consult in reference to the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at this point for the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company. WM. J. ALPINE was elected President, and THOMAS MCKISSOCK Secretary. A Committee on the plan, foundations, piers and superstructure was appointed, who, with a number of the prominent citizens, made an excursion up and down the harbor. The bridge will be about two thousand feet long, of truss pattern, with between three and four hundred feet spans, and fifty feet above high water mark. It will cross at a point near Carr-street.

Another company, called the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company, of which Capt. JOSEPH B. EADS is Chief-Engineer, will build a bridge to cross at Washington-avenue, and have already got considerable material on the river bank ready to commence work. As soon as the water becomes sufficiently low, both of these structures will be raised.

The cholera is reported to be raging in a malignant form in and around Shawneetown, Ill. Thirty cases and twenty deaths have already occurred.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Fort Sedgwick Threatened—The Cholera Raging Among the Seminoles—Forts Reno and Phil Kearny in a State of Siege.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 22.

Western dispatches say that the military authorities are arming all the citizens at Fort Sedgwick for the protection of that post.

The cholera is raging among the Seminole Indians, and about twenty new cases appear daily.

Late Denver papers report that Forts Reno and Phil Kearny are in a state of siege, and that all parties leaving them are immediately chased back, and the stock stolen.

Col. GREEN lost one hundred head of stock on the Dry Cheyenne.

The road from Laperte to Phil Kearny is impassable except for large parties, and even they are frequently attacked.

The Indian Commissioners and the Sioux.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Aug. 22.

The following telegram was received this morning at the Office of Indian Affairs:

OMAHA, Nebraska, Aug. 21.

Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indians Affairs:

I sent ten Indian runners yesterday from North Platte with peace offerings to the hostile Indian camps south of the Platte. On the same day SPOTTED TAIL, with 950 friendly Sioux, by the consent of the Commission, started on a buffalo hunt. They went off well pleased, promising to return to meet the Commissioners in twenty days at North Platte.

H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad—The Political Contest in California—Shipping and Commercial News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

A dispatch from Olympia, W. T., says: The party which is making a survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad has found a route over the Cowlitz Pass to the forks of Cowlitz, which they report to be extremely favorable for the road. The survey over the mountains will be finished in thirty days.

The political contest in California grows very bitter and exciting as the election draws near. Efforts are made to concentrate the Union vote of San Francisco upon one Legislative ticket. The Independent Party continue their opposition to GORHAM, but support the general ticket, urge the election of the regular nominees for Congress and the Legislature, and favor the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

Overland dates from New-York to the 3d of August have been received.

Wheat, sales at $1 80@$1 85. Legal tenders 72 @72¼.

Cleared—Ships *Ambrose*, for Cork; *Bunker Hill*, for Liverpool. Sailed—*Day Dawn*, for Melbourne.

Meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science at Burlington.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, Aug. 22.

The sixteenth meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science commenced in the City Hall in this city yesterday morning. Fifty members were recorded at the commencement, and the attendance of many more was expected. The meeting was called to order by Prof. LORING, in the absence of the Secretary.

Prof. BARNARD, late President, introduced Prof. J. S. NEWBERRY, of New-York, President-elect of the Association, who was appropriately welcomed by Hon. TERRY E. WALES, Mayor. Prof. NEWBERRY responded.

Forty-five papers were presented for discussion and read by the Secretary. After the election of Vice-President and a Standing Committee of Six, the meeting adjourned till the afternoon.

The Association met again at 2 o'clock P. M., and after the reading of the minutes, Prof. LORING read a paper on the optical method of studying sound, exhibiting an ingenious instrument invented in France for measuring the number of vibrations of sound with the eye.

The second paper was by Prof. NEWCOMB, from the Washington Naval Observatory, upon the new determination of the distance of the sun. Remarks were made by Dr. B. A. GOULD, paying a tribute to the ability of Capt. GOULD, of the United States Navy, which were indorsed by Prof. CASWELL.

Prof. TIGHMAN, of Yale College, exhibited a beautiful apparatus illustrating wave motion. Col. WHITTLESEY, of Cleveland, read a paper on the Distribution of Precious Metals in the United States. Prof. NEWBERRY advocated the formation of a national Mining Bureau for the protection of the mining interests of the country.

Prof. HORSFORD, of Harvard College, read a paper relating to theories about stale and freshened bread.

The meeting adjourned till to-day. It was largely attended by ladies and gentlemen, and promises to be very successful. The meeting will continue one week.

The Labor Congress in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 22.

In the morning session of the Labor Congress to-day, more delegates appeared and took their seats.

A communication was received from certain persons in Cincinnati, who opposed the extension of HOWE's sewing machine patent. The document was referred to the Committee on Monopolies.

A communication was received faom a labor society of Westfield, New-York, transmitting its declaration of principles, and requesting the action of Congress thereon.

Several other communications were received, all of which were appropriately referred.

The Chairman of the Committee on National Labor Organization made a lengthy report in favor of cutting loose from all political parties, and of organizing the National Labor Party, for the object of securing by proper legislation the labor reforms necessary for the prosperity of the nation.

Two hundred copies of the report were ordered to be printed, and the report was made the special order for to-morrow afternoon.

The Committee on Coöperation made a long report, the general purport of which is beneficial to the laborer.

Mr. LYONS offered the following as a substitute for the report:

Resolved, That we approve of the system of coöperation.

A long debate ensued. Finally the whole subject was referred to a Special Committee of Seven.

The Committee on a National Organ reported that such an organ would be highly conducive to the success of labor movements, and advised its establishment, together with the introduction of the system of coöperation in its publication.

The report was adopted.

A long debate took place on a motion to send a delegate to Europe to investigate the system of coöperation there, with power to make arrangements, by treaty or otherwise, to prevent importations tending to impoverish alike the working men in America and Europe, and to effect a more perfect understanding between the Labor Reform associations in both countries.

In the afternoon session much time was occupied in debating the same subject, the Congress finally resolving to send a delegate across the water.

The Army Worm in Southern and Central Alabama.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Accounts from Southern and Central Alabama state that the army worm has made its appearance on a number of cotton farms, but, so far, has done but little or no damage; and if the weather continues dry and hot as it has been for the past four or six weeks, not much danger is looked for from them.

Affairs in New Orleans—Admiral Tegethoff en route to Vera Cruz—Gen. Sheridan and the City Council—Yellow Fever at Corpus Christi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 22.

The Austrian war steamer *Elizabeth* sailed today for Vera Cruz, having on board Admiral TEGETHOFF.

Gen. SHERIDAN has not complied with the request of the city council to remove certain persons said to be ineligible under the Reconstruction Act.

Special Order No. 122 annuls certain contracts awarded by the late City Council, and declares the same null and void, and the City of New-Orleans is released from any obligations resulting therefrom.

The number of deaths from the yellow fever in this city from the 19th inst. to 6 o'clock this morning, as reported to the Board of Health, was thirty-seven.

Yellow fever of a very virulent type prevails at Corpus Christi.

Speech of Ex-Gov. Wise on Reconstruction and the National Debt.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Aug. 22.

Ex-Gov. WISE delivered a speech to-day at the Washington Academy. He said:

We all owe a natural allegiance to our country; and any test oath to support its Constitution, or oath of registration, is a violation of that Constitution. There is an effort to make white freemen of the South subject to the domination of black freemen. Against this we must appeal to the white masses of the North, who will not permit the sacrifice of nature's laws to political prejudice. The whites of the New-England and Middle States, and of Europe, must not be kept out of the South by black rule. This is the white man's land, and must be kept open for white men. Continuing, he said, that to avoid the national dishonor of repudiation, the interest on the national bonds must be reduced to four and a half per cent., that the interest must be taxed, and the whole debt consolidated; then the rich would stop hoarding bonds. He urged his audience to renew their allegiance to their country, and never desert the Constitution; to preserve the purity of their race and blood, and to labor unceasingly to live in peace and plenty.

Vermont Scientific Association.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, Aug. 22.

The Scientific Association reassembled this morning. The attendance was large, and about one hundred members were registered.

Remarks were made by Mr. E. B. ELLIOT, of Washington, on the relative value of gold and silver coin for a series of years.

Remarks were made on the same subject by Profs. CASWELL, HILYARD, WHITTLESEY and NEWBERRY.

Prof. JAMES HALL presented a paper on the geological relations of the Mastodon and Fossil Elephant of North America, which subject was discussed by many others.

The Association elected Mr. DAVISON, of McGill College, Montreal, Chairman.

Adjourned until this afternoon.

Meeting of a Democratic Convention in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 22.

The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. HAYS, met at Cummingsville to-day.

The resolution of the Ohio State Convention, and the Kentucky resolutions of 1798 were adopted as the platform. The delegates being equally divided between Gen. AMMON, late an officer in the army, and Mr. FERGUSON, an anti-war civilian, got into a squabble, and the Convention broke up in a row without nominating a candidate.

The Crops in South Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Additional advices received from North Carolina state that the freshets in the rivers were creating the most serious apprehensions for the low ground crops. The four principal rivers, Roanoke, Tar, Neuse and Cape Fear, have again overflowed their banks, a fact which goes to show that the rainstorms of last week were much heavier north and south than in this section of Virginia. The July rains nearly destroyed many crops on the different plantations on the rivers, and now it is feared the damage done to crops on the low ground will be incalculable.

The Diocese Convention of Western New-York.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 22.

The Diocese Convention of Western New-York has been in session in this city for two days. To-day the report of the Committee of Fifteen on the division of the diocese came up for the consideration of the Convention, which after a lengthy and exhausting discussion was adopted. The dividing line follows the eastern boundaries of Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Schuyler and Steuben Counties. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Affairs in Richmond—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad—Alleged Frauds on the Revenue.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Aug. 22.

Kanawha County yesterday subscribed $250,000 to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

W. A. HOPPIE, a well-known tobacco manufacturer, was arrested to-day and charged with counterfeiting the Revenue Inspectors' brand.

Death of Hon. Erasmus D. Beach.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Aug. 22.

Hon. ERASMUS D. BEACH, a prominent citizen of Springfield, and a well-known member of the Massachusetts Bar, died at his residence in this city to-day, aged 58 years.

Mr. BEACH was formerly actively engaged in political affairs, and was for several years the candidate of the Democratic Party for Governor of the State.

Border State Convention at Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, Aug. 22.

A call is published for a Convention to be held in Wilmington on the 4th of September, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Border State Convention, which meets in Baltimore on the 12th of September, to demand of Congress to guarantee to citizens of all the States equal rights and a republican form of government.

Trotting at Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Aug. 22.

A trotting race took place here to-day between *Brown George* with running mate, and *General Butler*, and was won by the team taking the first, third and fourth heats. The third heat was made in 2:21¼.

Serious Illness of Ex-President Buchanan.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Ex-President BUCHANAN is lying seriously ill in this city, having been brought from Cape May on Tuesday. Fears are entertained for his life.

The Hartford Horse Association.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 22.

On account of the rain the programme of the Hartford Horse Association assigned for to-day, has been postponed until to-morrow (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock.

Arrest of a Murderer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 22.

JOHN MCCARTY, who murdered RUTH LANGFORD in Baltimore on the 4th of July, was arrested here night before last, and will be held until officers arrive from Maryland to take him into custody.

Movements of Commissioner Rollins.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Aug. 22.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue ROLLINS has returned to Washington from his recent visit to the North.

The Michigan Constitution.

LANSING, Thursday, Aug. 22.

This morning the new Constitution of Michigan was signed by sixty-six members of the Convention, which then adjourned *sine die*.

Registration in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Aug. 22.

Two hundred and ninety-three persons registered to-day, of whom 125 were white and 168 colored.

Weather Reports.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 22.—The rains in the lower part of the State have materially damaged the cotton crop which was opening rapidly. The rain prevents picking and classification. The reports from the worm are exaggerated. It is raining to-day.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 22.—The weather is hot and cloudy.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Aug. 22.—Heavy rains have fallen last night and to-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Aug. 22.—The heavy rain which commenced last night continued until daylight this morning. This evening there was another fall of rain of several hours' duration.

LAWLESSNESS IN TENNESSEE.

The Lives of Republicans Unsafe in Madison County—Military Protection Asked For.

From the Nashville Press & Times, Aug. 20.

Capt. KIRK, commander of a company of State Guards stationed at Jackson, Madison County, received a letter a few days since from which we make the following extract. The communication sets forth the sad condition of the Union men of that section:

CAPT. KIRK: We are in a dangerous condition. The Union men in this section of the county are expecting to be assaulted every night. I am especially in great danger. [The writer of the letter is a staunch Republican, and has incurred the ire of the Conservatives on that account.] We have a clan of desperadoes, cut-throats and outlaws, here among us, who are backed up by the citizens of the county. If there is not somethin done for us we shall be compelled to leave the country. I should have come to Jackson myself before now, but my friends advised me not to go, saying I would not be able to get there if I started. They had men to follow me to Nashville—fellows who belong to this gang of outlaws, and their business was, doubtless, to kill me on the way. Captain, we want some fifty men stationed at this end of the county right away. The negroes are beginning to leave here—some go every day rather than stay here and be cursed and whipped by these bad men. We need more troops in the county, at least five or six hundred men. The rebels are completely organized, and I believe they intend to make a break upon us soon. The prominent Union men will be the sufferers.

The following is a portion of Capt. KIRK's letter, accompanying the above to Gen. COOPER of the State Guards.

GENERAL: The rebels in this county are behaving very badly. No Union man, black or white, can live here in peace and safety. Several prominent Republican citizens of the county are now hiding away from home in order to save their lives.

Several colored men have come to me of late covered with blood and in great distress from the beatings received at the hands of some of these outlaws. Several have been whipped nearly to death. I have sent many of them to the officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, but have experienced little or no relief. Please give me some instructions how to proceed with these rebels who are beating the darkies here.

I shall want more ammunition, General. Three thousand rounds would be acceptable. I will take good care of it, and, if necessary, make good use of the same.

The following is still later from Capt. KIRK, under date of Aug. 16:

Since writing you last night I have learned that the rebels killed three negroes last evening. They were found secreted in the bushes. Two of them were tied together. The rebels here are acting worse than they were during the war. They are taking every pistol and gun away from the negroes which they brought home with them from the Federal service. There are at least 1,000 armed men in this place of the Conservatives. Guns and pistols are fired all night long. Send us the ammunition I spoke of before for we are going to have trouble here.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Impartial Suffrage Convention in Delaware.

The following call, signed by about two hundred citizens of Delaware, has been issued for a Convention to select delegates to the Border State Impartial Suffrage Convention at Baltimore on the 12th of September next:

To the Friends of Equality in Civil and Political Rights:

The Republican Union State Convention of Maryland, which met in Baltimore on the 14th of May, adopted unanimously the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Republicans of Maryland assembled in Convention, That we reaffirm our demand heretofore made for the recognition by law all over the country of the entire equality of all American citizens in all civil and political rights, without regard to color.

Resolved, That we call upon the Congress of the United States to carry out the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the power given by the Constitution and its present amendments to abolish all legal distinction on account of color, and to give the suffrage of the Sumner-Wilson Bill at the earliest possible moment.

Resolved, That the Convention invite the Republicans of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, to send delegates, without respect to color, to meet in Convention in Baltimore on ——, to advance the interests and cause of manhood suffrage, and to demand of Congress the passage of the Sumner-Wilson Bill; and we direct the Central Committee to take steps to carry out this resolution, and fix the day of the meeting of the Convention.

The Executive Committee of the Republican Union Party of Maryland, in accordance with the third of the above resolutions, have invited the Republican Union Party in the States of Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, to meet the Delegates of the Republican Party of Maryland in convention in Baltimore on Thursday, the 12th day of Sept., at 12 M., for the objects set out in the resolution above quoted.

The citizens of Delaware hereby unite in a call for a Convention of all persons, in this State, irrespective of color, who are in favor of the objects above stated, to meet in the City of Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 4th day of Sept. next, at 12 M., for the purpose of selecting Delegates to attend the Convention to be held in Baltimore, on Sept. 12.

Iowa Politics—Impartial Suffrage—The United States Senatorship.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1867.

Iowa has a session of her Legislature the coming Winter, and one-half the Senate and entire House are to be chosen in Octobor next. This Winter the question of negro suffrage will be submitted by the Legislature to the people for their ratification. At the last session, two years ago, it was acted on favorably by the Legislature, and referred to the approaching one for approval, when, if so approved, the question will be submitted to the people. Two years ago this was one of the issues of the campaign, and will be again this Fall. There will be no doubt of the result. The issue triumphed two years ago, when the people were less prepared to accept it than now.

The Legislature convened this Winter will elect a United States Senator to succeed Hon. J. W. GRIMES. Mr. GRIMES is understood not to be a candidate for reëlection, under any circumstances, and so officially informed the State Executive Committee some time since of his determination, that the people could govern themselves accordingly. I think he rigidly adheres to such determination. Doubtless there are many who aspire to succeed to Mr. GRIMES' seat. Among the most prominent, however, are Hon. JAS. F. WILSON, present Representative from the First District; Hon GEORGE G. WRIGHT, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court; Gov. WILLIAM M. STONE, and Gen. WILLIAM VANDEVER.

The Direction of Public Opinion.

From the Providence Journal, Aug. 22.

Mr. JOHNSON seems determined to court his own impeachment. Having failed utterly to win the confidence of the people as a leader, or to gain the support of any party to his policy of reconstruction, he may hope in the last extremity to gain sympathy as a martyr. The majority in Congress have no wish to impeach or remove him. They shrink from a step which involves a new disturbance of the public peace. They are content with the approval given by the nation to their policy, and with the general odium which the President has incurred by his willful opposition. Knowing that the power is in their hands, and that the longer the work of reconstruction is impeded by Mr. JOHNSON's folly, the more perfect will be the final readjustment, they are willing to leave him to the disgrace and ruin he has invoked. But he will not be let alone. He insists on renewing the quarrel, and stirring up the dying embers of strife. We fear that these unwise efforts may be successful. Public opinion is changing, and calling for decisive measures. It is thought that no permanent conciliation between North and South is possible, while the President willfully stirs up strife. He is now the chief hindrance to a peaceful adjustment, and the Radical leaders of the Republican Party are gaining strength by the President's obstinacy. We regret this change in public opinion, and the rapidly-increasing number of the advocates of impeachment. Mr. JOHNSON, no doubt, is incorrigible. He will cling to his own views to the last, regardless of the will of the nation. But he is harmless; and the only way in which he can recover any hold on the people is through a false sympathy, awakened by proscription or impeachment.

The War Office—A Singular Discrimination.

From the Albany Journal, Aug. 21.

The tenacity with which STANTON insisted on retaining the war portfolio was unanimously commended by the Republican Press, on the ground of the exigencies of the public service. It is true that he could not prevent much that JOHNSON was determined to do; but he could nevertheless accomplish considerable good. STANTON is temporarily out, and GRANT is in for the interval. Already the enemies of the latter insist that what was entirely proper for STANTON, is obviously wicked for GRANT. STANTON could remain in the Cabinet, working so much of right as he was able, thwarting so much of wrong as he could succeed in doing, content with opposing where he could not prevent, and the press applauded him to the echo. No one thought of demanding that he should retire, even though a STEEDMAN should succeed. Such a course, in him, it was asserted on all hands, would have been a censurable desertion of the post of duty. But quick as the mutations of a dream, we find that what was decidedly a duty in STANTON has become as positively a wrong in GRANT. Unsophisticated minds will fail to see on what principle it becomes a grave error in GRANT to hold the position, doing, thwarting and protesting, as best he may, when in STANTON it was a cardinal virtue. Out upon such unjust discriminations! They savor too much of personal animosities or personal jealousies. Away with such intriguers! They seem to care more to pull down a rival than to award justice to a nation's hero, or to accomplish their country's redemption.

The South and the Presidential Election.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Phœnix, Aug. 18.

Whether the South will have any participation in the next Presidential election is more than any human being can tell just now. But it is well to note the signs of the times in relation to the matter, and that our people should be kept posted up, so that, if the opportunity should be presented to them, they may, to some extent, be cognizant of political movements.

One of the most significant indications of political tendencies is to be found in the fact that the Mobile *Times*, a genuine conservative journal, has nominated a "Union Conservative ticket" for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. Its candidates are Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT for President and Senator W. P. FESSENDEN for Vice-President. The term "Democratic" is dropped, and "Union Conservative" substituted. And the change is a good one. The Northern Democrats have no claim as a party to the unreserved support or adhesion of the Southern conservatives, and for the latter to support a party (if they should ever get in a position to do so) whose success is extremely doubtful, would be a sacrifice which the Democracy of the North has no right to expect. They have no claim of gratitude upon their former allies in the South, for they made common cause with the power which brought the latter into her present miserable condition. They abandoned the cause of State rights, for it is not to be denied that that cause was one of the most prominent in the late sectional struggle.

It is, then, the part of wisdom on the part of the Southern people not to place any confidence in the remnant of the once powerful Democratic Party of North. It is powerless to accomplish any good as a party, and it would be merely wasting any political strength the South may have in the future to attempt to bolster it up. The honest restoration of the Union, and the support of measures for its preservation, are the only prominent issues of any value now to the Southern people. To attain these and kindred incidental measures, there must be a union or combination of conservative men throughout the country, under the lead of some prominent man. Gen. GRANT may be their chosen representative, and to him we are disposed to believe the people of the South—the conservatives we mean—would have no objection, for there is but little doubt he would be mighty to aid in the restoration of our distracted nationality.

A Question Under the Registry Law in Virginia—Registrars Arrested.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WINCHESTER, Va., Monday, Aug. 19, 1867.

A. M. CRANE, Esq., editor of the Winchester *Journal*, and HENRY V. WILLIS, Esq., two of the registering officers of our county, were on Friday last arrested by Capt. G. R. CHANDLER, V. R. C., President of the Board of Registration for this County, (Frederick,) by order of the Commanding-General, for refusing to obey two orders from his (SCHOFIELD's) headquarters, (mis)construing the simplest section of the late act of the special session of Congress, because, in their opinion, the orders were in direct conflict with said act as set forth in sections 6 and 11. These two gentlemen were registering in the First Magisterial District, and when the question of disfranchisement, under the instructions of "Headquarters," arose, and in the opinion of the gentlemen arrested, was contradictory of the express provisions of the above act, Messrs. CRANE and WILLIS contended for the law, and Capt. CHANDLER for the order of Gen. SCHOFIELD, whereupon Messrs. CRANE and WILLIS made the following statement to Capt. CHANDLER, who is President of the Board:

"I have the honor to state that I deem it inconsistent with my duty, under the late Reconstruction Act of the special session of Congress, to obey the instructions from Gen. SCHOFIELD, dated Aug. 6 and Aug. 9, respectively, because, in my opinion, they are contradictory to the express provisions of the said act as set forth in sections six and eleven."

Capt. CHANDLER immediately suspended the Board and asked further orders from the Commanding-General, and, as above stated, on Friday evening last the following telegram was received from headquarters:

Capt. G. R. Chandler, V. R. C., &c., Winchester, Va.:

Arrest and prefer charges against the registering officers who refuse to obey the instructions from these headquarters and appoint others in their stead.

By command of
Major-Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD.
First-Lieut. G. W. ENNIS, A. D. C.

The instructions of Gen. SCHOFIELD are to the effect that members of the City Council and persons who left Maryland and West Virginia to aid the rebellion, and when disfranchised in their own States came here and settled, where heretofore one year's residence entitled them to a vote, were not disfranchised. Messrs. CRANE and WILLIS contended that in the latter cases the clause which reads, "that I have not been disfranchised for participation in rebellion or civil war against the United States," disfranchises such rebels.

ROWING.

An Interesting Race at Hudson, N. Y.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HUDSON, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1867.

Considerable interest was felt among aquatic sportsmen in this city and at other points along the river to-day, in regard to the race here in double-scull working-boats for a purse of $225 and the championship of the Hudson River, and had the weather been clear this morning hundreds of strangers would have been present. As it was there were two excursions to the place—one from Troy and the other from a point on the Athens and Schenectady Railroad. Not only was the purse contested for unusually large, but the honor of being called champion double-scullers in working-boats of the Hudson River was a question of some importance, especially to amateur rowers between New-York and Albany, who aspire to such championship, but who dared not "break the ice" with a challenge. Now, however, the case is different, and we may soon expect to hear of another match, and in all probability Hudson will hold the belt but a short time, if superior muscle and skill exists at any other point.

To-day's race was over a four mile and a half course. The boats were the *City of Hudson* and the *Gen. Grant*. EDWARD HEERMANCE and ALEX. RAINEY rowed in the former, and FRANK PRICE and WM. COONEY in the latter. Both boats were of equal length, weight and build. The judges were DANIEL LIMERICK and JOHN BEST, and the referee CHAS. C. CLARK.

Four o'clock in the afternoon found the judges and referee in position, and the contestants in line in front of the judges' boat, the *City of Hudson* on the inside. The hill-tops in the vicinity and the docks and piers on either side of the river were crowded with eye-witnesses, none of them minding the rain which was falling. Two or three steamboats, filled with people, lay out in the stream, and had the sun been shining the scene would have been a picturesque one. Near the starting-point lay the trim little propeller *Jonty Jenks*, Capt. NICHOLS, having on board the members of the Press and a few invited guests, who were to follow the racers over the course. At the proper time a curl of smoke and a report from a pistol on the judges' boat announced that the start had been effected. The *City of Hudson*, with HEERMANCE and RAINEY, took the advance and walked right away from the *Gen. Grant* with apparent ease, amid much cheering, blowing of steam whistles, &c. Soon after COONEY and PRICE, in the *Gen. Grant*, redoubled their strokes, and for a moment overhauled and nearly came up alongside of the *City of Hudson*, seeing which the rowers in the latter went to work with surprising vigor, when the *Gen. Grant* again fell to the rear, and kept up the stern chase till the upper buoy was reached, where COONEY and PRICE were far behind. The lower buoy was turned by the *City of Hudson* a minute and a quarter sooner than by the *Gen. Grant*, the former winning the race by a quarter of a mile in 49 minutes 13 seconds, the latter coming in to the judges' boat in 50 minutes 18 seconds. The race was a very fine one, and was well contested.

SPEAKER COLFAX.—Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, with a party of personal friends, are in the city *en route* to Lake Superior. He leaves this morning on the Northwestern Railway for Green Bay, and from thence by steamer and rail to Marquette. He proposes to make the circuit of the lake, going up to Superior City, along the American shore, and returning to the Straits of St. Marie along the Canadian coast, and thence down the lakes to Detroit, spending about three weeks in those waters. From the middle of September to the first of October he has engaged to stump Ohio in behalf of equal suffrage and Radical principles. He looks quite hearty and recuperated since the extra session, by virtue of his recreation among the watering places "down East."—*Chicago Tribune, Aug. 20.*

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Speeches by Senators Wade and Sherman.

Equal and Exact Justice to All Men in All Sections.

Practical Workings of the National Banking System.

The Democratic Party Responsible for the Delay in Reconstruction.

Speech by Senator John Sherman, at Canton.

Reported for the Cincinnati Gazette.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN addressed a large meeting in Canton, Ohio, on Tuesday evening, 20th inst Col. ED. F. SCHNEIDER was elected Chairman. On taking the chair Col. SCHNEIDER said he had the pleasure of introducing to them Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, one of Ohio's Senators, who would address them.

Mr. SHERMAN, on coming forward, was greeted by the cheers of the assembly. He spoke as follows:

I am requested, fellow-citizens, by the State Executive Committee of the Union Party, to speak to you in regard to political topics. I never enter upon a canvass of this kind without a feeling of diffidence and a sense of the responsibility that rests upon all of us. Our General Government, unlike most governments, rests mainly upon popular opinion. Although you can act upon political questions only through representatives, yet, directly or remotely, every question depends upon the judgment of the public. Every meeting of the people is a primary Congress; therefore, in speaking to you, I can only claim the same interest in public affairs that each citizen possesses. I will state to you frankly my own opinions upon some of the matters involved in the next election. It is for you to say whether they are right or wrong.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

In addition to the usual election of State officers in Ohio, we are required to vote for or against an amendment to our State Constitution. It is submitted to us by the Legislature, and if in voting we do not vote for it, our vote is counted against it. The question is, Who shall hereafter vote in Ohio? The amendment provides that every male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years, who has the proper residence, may vote at all elections, unless he has borne arms against the United States, or has fled the draft, or has deserted his colors in the Union army in time of war. In other words, it is universal manhood suffrage, unless the right to vote is forfeited by his crimes. This is the same question that is now agitating more countries than our own. No more important one can be submitted to you. It lies at the foundation of all Government, where the people have any part in their Government, and is preliminary to all other political questions. Who shall vote in Ohio? The general answer would be that every person should vote whose life or property is affected by the laws. This rule is founded upon general axioms that are the foundations of our system. All just governments are founded upon the consent of the governed. Taxation without representation is tyranny. All persons are equal before the law, and should have an equal voice in making the laws. All these axioms point to the broadest suffrage; but as by natural laws all persons cannot vote, exceptions necessarily exist limiting universal suffrage. All exclusions from the right to vote should be founded upon the strongest reasons. Whenever the reason for exclusion is of doubtful force, the right to vote ought to exist. This amendment excludes all minors under the age of twenty-one years, for the obvious reason that until a certain age persons are not capable to take charge even of their own property. Women are excluded, because it is conceived that family ties and duties are inconsistent with the turbulence of political strife, and because they are sufficiently represented by their husbands and kindred. *I am not so sure about the exclusion of women*, for the recent discoveries on this subject in England and America have shown that the reasons for this exclusion are not so clear; but we can well leave this question stand as it is for the present. The ladies will make their voices heard in due time. Others are excluded for idiocy, lunacy, and for crime. These are obvious reasons. But the material question is, *whether it is just for us to exclude persons* from the elective franchise *merely because they are wholly or in part of African descent*. Is such an exclusion founded upon reason or justice? Should they, without any other reason, be excluded from all political rights, the most sacred of which is the right to vote? They have property to be taxed, and are subject to our laws. Every burden imposed by the State upon other men they must bear. They are subject to military duty, are punished for crimes and offences, and are amenable to all your State, county and municipal corporations. They have families to support, and are governed by the same affections, passions and necessities to which you are subject. They were born on our soil, and have no other allegiance or country than our own. They are educated at our schools, and can testify in our courts. They are few in number, and could not, if they would, combine to jeopardize our institutions. They were allowed to vote in all the original States, except South Carolina, and no evil ever resulted. It is a well known historical fact that some of the most eminent statesmen of the South owed their election to free negro votes. In Ohio all nearer white than black have always been allowed to vote. Under this unjust discrimination trustees not specially skilled in color have been bothered to decide whether a voter was nearer white or black, and generally decided it according to the complexion of the vote and not the voter. They are not excluded by any Christian nation in the world but ours. In Great Britain, France, Prussia and Italy elections occur more or less general in character, and in none of them are men excluded merely for the color of their skin. Our American system of elections is slowly revolutionizing the world, and yet no nation has adopted our exclusion of persons of African descent. The truth is it is based upon a narrow prejudice of caste, not founded upon reason or natural laws, but the offspring of the same intolerance and bigotry that excluded the Israelite from all participation in the Government of the Egyptians. They are not willing to exclude either ignorant or intelligent rebels. They welcome to their embrace men whose hands are yet red with the blood of our kindred. It is only a "nigger" they would exclude. It is nothing to them that the nigger has fought for our country, has been wounded in our service, is intelligent, sober, industrious; he is a nigger, and therefore must have no voice in public affairs. I am far from admitting that there is such a marked inferiority among the colored people of Ohio as our Democratic friends assert. There are worthless characters among them, but through what a terrible process have they passed for forty years. Rejected, depressed, excluded from most employments of life, excluded from schools, and even from churches devoted to the worship of Almighty God; without political rights, at times without protection, either by law or public opinion; the same prejudice that divides the Chinese and Hindoos into caste; the same that makes an Asiatic regard all Europeans as barbarians; the same feeling of pride and intolerance which enables an aristocracy in Great Britain to exclude the laboring classes from all voice in the Government. We owe it to our character as American citizens, to free ourselves from such prejudices, and to be just to those who are born on our soil, share in our burdens, and are only different from us in that their ancestors came from a different part of God's world than ours did.

PREJUDICE AGAINST THE NEGROES.

What reasons do our Democratic friends give for keeping up this ban of prejudice against the colored race? The real reason, I imagine, is because they have no hope of getting the darkies to vote with them. But they tell us negroes are not intelligent enough to vote. And yet they do not propose to base voting upon intelligence. They do not ask to exclude those who cannot read or write. They do not ask us to exclude persons who cannot understand our language, and yet, with all these terrible disadvantages, it cannot be said that they are so ignorant as to be unfit to share with all other men in the right to govern themselves. Take off the ban of prejudice, give them an equal chance, and then make the comparison. They say that the negro was enslaved in his own country; that Africa has never produced great statesmen, poets or mechanics. Well, if that argument is good, it ought to apply to families as well as races. Would it be fair to exclude a man from high office because his ancestors have lived for centuries of civilized society, and not one of them has left a name? Our own race has been groping its way upward so slowly that we cannot set ourselves far above other men, without the same presumption for which we sneer at the Chinese. All races are descended from the same stock, if we can believe the Bible, except Nasby's. All differences are the result of climate and opportunities of civilization. Even if our race is better than the negro race, that is no reason why we should deprive them of equal rights. It is only another reason why we should give them equal chance with us.

WHY THE BLACK MAN SHOULD VOTE.

And, fellow-citizens, there are special reasons why we should allow the colored people to vote in Ohio, and why the Republican Party, which has been the bulwark of our country during its recent history, should cheerfully extend this right. Their exclusion is the remnant of the barbaric influence of Slavery, and should fall with the rest of the infernal system. But for Slavery it would never have existed. The word "white" was inserted in the Constitution of 1802 because the framers of that Constitution being mostly from slaveholding States, were anxious to exclude from the State negroes who were debased by Slavery. Ohio was among the first to exclude negroes from the right of suffrage, and this was soon followed with an infamous code of black laws. This code was repealed by general consent, and all

that is left of it is what will be stricken out by this amendment. As Ohio of all the new States took the lead in a wrong, it should be the first to retract it. We have borne our share in the struggles and sacrifices by which Slavery has been expurgated from our system. In this great and good work we have trampled under foot the social habits and customs of millions of people. Let us not rest until we have completed our work by restoring to the few colored people among us, his natural right to participate in his own government. And we must not forget that during our war, the colored people of Ohio have fairly won their right to vote. Long before public opinion justified the formation of negro troops in Ohio, they formed companies in Ohio and joined Massachusetts regiments. Before the war closed more than their ratable proportion of males entered the service and behaved gallantly. Now, when you are excluding from the privileges of manhood the sneaks who fled to Canada to avoid serving their country, can we do better than to put in their stead men who, without hope of office, without any of the honors of military service, without even the recognition of the State of their birth, voluntarily assumed the hazard and danger of the strife? Can the body of our people, whose country has been saved from deadly peril, whose property has been protected by the heroism of soldiers, white or black—can they go with good heart to the polls when a wounded black soldier looks wistfully but in vain to share the same high privilege of an American citizen? Can we refuse him the same means of protecting his wife, his family, his kindred, that we cherish for ourselves as our most precious legacy? No, fellow-citizens, this question is settled. When we were drawn to the necessity of employing negro soldiers, we were bound to give them votes. In the language of an American General, when they drop the musket you cannot withhold from them the ballot.

CONSISTENCY AND JUSTICE DEMAND IT.

Again, fellow-citizens, a decent consistency demands it of us. We have through your Representatives in Congress, for high national purposes, prescribed negro suffrage for the South as one of the conditions of representation. Can we refuse it at the North? After the gravest consideration, we saw no safe basis of reconstruction in the South except general suffrage, white and black. I may speak of our reasons hereafter, but now we have the simple fact that we, with the will and power of a conqueror, engrafted upon the registry of votes 700,000 black men who had recently been slaves. We did it to secure for ourselves and for the whole country a broader and more loyal basis of Government, and to secure us against future wars and rebellion. Shall we now, when the question affects our own registry, refuse to insert 7,000 men of the same color, men who were born among us, who have always been free, who are far more intelligent than the new citizens of the South, and very many of whom have fought our battles with courage and fidelity? I can only say, my fellow-citizens, that if I thought the people of Ohio could be guilty of so grave an inconsistency, so grave an injustice, I would not represent them with that faith and confidence it has been my pride to feel for them. The logical consequences of the great events through which we have passed is to broaden the elective franchise, to strengthen the National Government, and to harmonize it with the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence. This amendment tends in the same direction, and I beg of you to do as you have done during the war, to disregard the sneers of a party that lives upon petty prejudice. Let us do an act of justice worthy of the great Republican Party, by engrafting in our State Constitution the general principle, that whether a man be rich or poor, white or black, learned or ignorant, he shall stand equal before the law in rights, privileges and immunities.

REAL ISSUE OF THE CANVASS.

And now, fellow-citizens, having disposed of this preliminary issue, what is the real matter involved in the canvass? See if I state it correctly. The Union or Republican Party has managed the affairs of this State and nation for seven years. For good or for evil this party is responsible for all the public measures of that time, except what ANDREW JOHNSON has done since he deserted the Union cause and joined the Democratic Party. They having taken him up are responsible for him, and we are responsible for the general results of the legislation of Congress and the General Assembly of Ohio. Now, if the great Republican Party—dominant in every loyal State of the Union—has done its part well in the memorable events of the past four years, it is obvious that the trust you have reposed in it should be continued, unless you think there is something in the history and achievement of the Democratic Party to entitle it, from a patriotic people, to higher confidence. This is the question before you. I will go a step further, and say that though the Democratic Party is responsible for ANDY JOHNSON since he deserted us, yet as a Republican Congress overruled his votes, we are responsible for all public measures, except so far as his power as President enabled him to obstruct, delay and hinder the operation of the laws. The Democratic Party is only responsible for the present position of ANDY JOHNSON, for the general opinions and conduct of the men who controlled it, and for what it did or failed to do during the war. Since its overthrow in 1860, and the subsequent rebellion of its principal leaders it has been utterly insignificant in controlling events, it has accomplished nothing as a party, is now reduced to a miserable minority in both Houses of Congress, and is therefore responsible for nothing except its general tendencies and affinities. It is these two parties that appear before the people of Ohio to take their verdict.

THE CANDIDATES.

I do not know that there is anything in the character of the gentlemen placed in nomination as candidates, that will divert your attention from the party each represents. Gen. HAYES and Judge THURMAN are good types of their party. Both are men of fine abilities, and either would, no doubt, perform creditably the duties of Governor. Gen. HAYES was a good lawyer, who at the beginning of the war entered the military service, and served faithfully and with credit during several campaigns until he was elected to Congress. There he has acted with his party and has voted for all its leading measures. Judge THURMAN is also a very good lawyer, but never, so far as I have learned, ever gave the slightest aid, moral or otherwise, to the Union cause during the war, and his sympathies were uniformly with the rebel cause. I think I do him no injustice. I certainly do not wish to, in saying that he belonged to the Vallandigham wing of the Democratic Party that opposed the war in the beginning, and in every step of its progress, and every measure adopted by Mr. LINCOLN in its prosecution. Since the war he has advocated the right of rebels to step from the battlefield into the halls of Congress, without terms and conditions, and with all their rights and with all their slaves, as before the war.

THE UNION PARTY AND ITS TRUST.

We may then dismiss these gentlemen as each representing his party, and go directly to the main question, whether the Union or Republican Party has fairly used the great trust committed to it by the American people. Is it fair to test this by the general prosperity of our people? by our position as a State or nation at home and abroad? If so, where will you find a more prosperous and happy people than we have in Ohio? We have near three millions of people, and enjoy the highest degree of well regulated liberty. Our State debt is being gradually reduced; its burden is scarcely felt; and our credit is the very best. Our educational system secures, without cost, to every child among us, a fair education. Our benevolent, moral and religious institutions are admirably sustained, and with the utmost tolerance of opinion, and entire liberty of speech and of the Press. Life and property are protected by courts of our own choice, and when property accumulates by the industry or skill of our citizens, the law secures its fair distribution. The only limitation upon the equality of right among citizens we will remove this Fall. I feel bound to say, as a citizen of Ohio who has had no part in the management of State affairs, that our State officers, nearly all of whom for years have been Republicans, have discharged their duties with credit to the State, and so as to secure Ohio, among her sister States, a highly honorable position. Is it wise, at a State election, to change them for such men as Judge THURMAN or his associates? If we look to the nation at large, have we anything to complain of our position? Never before did we occupy so prominent a place among the nations of the earth. It is impossible to travel abroad and not feel this. No longer does the reproach of Slavery rest upon us. We are now Republicans in fact, as well as in name. Our vast military operations, the voluntary sacrifices of our people, the enlistment of soldiers and the payment of taxes, the forming and disbanding of armies and navies, and yet the increasing growth of our industry, excite the marvel of all statesmen. We were able the other day, at the close of the war, to win many of the prizes in the highest branches of art and industry, from the oldest nations of Europe, and would have done better if we had been fully represented. And at home in the loyal parts of our country, in all the States not involved in the rebellion, we are enjoying a degree of prosperity equal to that of any other nation; and I believe, but for the unhappy disposition of the President of the United States, every rebel State would this day have been reconstructed and restored to representation in Congress and to State Governments controlled entirely by their own people.

As a matter of course we feel the vacant places in our homes made by the rebellion—we feel the burdens of taxation; but these are the legitimate fruits of rebellion and Democratic rule. The Democratic Party left us on the 4th of March, 1861, when the Republican Party came into power, a dishonored credit, a distracted country, without an army or navy; seven States already seceded and others threatening to follow; universal distrust; the firm conviction in all foreign Cabinets that the American Republic had ceased to exist; threats by the Ohio Democracy, framed by Judge THURMAN, that 200,000 Democrats stood between the Union men of Ohio and rebel South; the armed neutrality of the Democratic Party. He openly expressed willingness to see the country divided into two or four sections, and yet now we may glory in a country advanced, elevated; its enemies subdued, its slaves emancipated, its iron cords stretching further and further to the West, its industry prosperous, its people happy, and hundreds of thousands of pilgrims from every land under the sun streaming hither to mingle their lives with us. Yet in the face of all these things, in utter forgetfulness of their gloomy prophecies, their bitter opposition, their open and secret sympathy and aid to rebels, Judge THURMAN and his Democratic associates ask us again to trust them with the management of our State and national affairs.

THE TWO PARTIES CONTRASTED.

Now, fellow-citizens, let us take a little nearer view of the differences between the two parties on the immediate issues before us. The Democratic Party claim that when the rebels were defeated, and LEE and JOHNSTON laid down their arms, that the rebel State Governments continued in full force, including legislators, judges, laws, institutions, Slavery and all; that Congress could not change these, and as the States did not and would not, that all things stood as before the war. They claimed that all that was needed, was to have an election of Senators and Representatives, and send them to Congress. They claimed that our test oath by which we excluded rebels from Congress, was unconstitutional and void, and that they could send DAVIS, TOOMBS, BENJAMIN and WIGFALL to Congress; the only difference would be that they would be sent to our Congress instead of the rebel Congress. This would have been very nice for the rebels and the Democrats, but it would have been a pitiable farce—making the way of rebellion easy and its renewal certain. The Republican Party, on the other hand, insisted that the rebel State Governments were illegal and void; and all their acts, including that of secession, were null and void. That these rebel Governments being overcome by force, Congress, as the lawmaking power of the nation, had the right to impose terms and conditions of reconstruction, to be republican in character.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

And here was the precise point where the difference between Congress and the President commenced. The President treated the rebel State Governments as null and void, precisely as Congress does. He so declared in all his proclamations of reconstruction, but he claimed that he, as President, had the power to prescribe the terms and the machinery of reconstruction. He accordingly did require the rebel States to repudiate the rebel debt, and to adopt the amendment abolishing Slavery. Congress, not being satisfied with these conditions, prescribed others, and then followed the breach with the President. Now, no lawyer of ability, after the full discussions of the subject, will contend that the President was right. He had no right to make laws or prescribe conditions for the South, whether they were regarded as States, or Territories, or conquered provinces. His error was in assuming legislative power. The result is that he has abandoned his first position, and gone over to the Democratic Party. If he had regarded his first steps as provisional, subject to the approval of Congress, and had acquiesced in the changes made by Congress, the States would all long since have been organized in spite of the Democratic Party. Unfortunately his defection, added to the influence of the Democratic Party in the rebel States, caused the rejection of the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress, and thus defeated the whole plan of reconstruction.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

It is scarcely worth while for us to repeat the discussions of one year ago, upon the amendment and the two measures that preceded it. I mean the Civil Rights and Freedmen's Bureau Bills. The people, with a unanimity almost unexampled in our political history, indorsed and approved these measures. Every State north of Mason and Dixon's line, but Delaware, agreed to the amendment. But, unhappily, the Democratic Party is intrenched in Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, and these, with every rebel State, voted against it, and have thus far defeated it. If they had agreed to this amendment, the pathway to representation would have been open to the rebel States on terms just, generous and magnanimous. It secured all natural rights to white and black, loyal and rebellious.

And here I might rest my justification of the Republican Party, by saying that it had prescribed its *ultimatum*, and the victorious loyal people had ratified and approved it. We might have refused all other legislation, and held them by arbitrary power until they acquiesced in our terms. If they can wait we can wait. Or we might have followed the advice of Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, and have given them mild confiscation. We certainly were justified in refusing other terms of reconstruction than those heartily approved by our constituents.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILLS.

This was my conviction of duty, and therefore at the last session of Congress I took no part in new propositions for reconstruction until near the close of the session. Even now, if the South, with the spirit that actuates Gen. LONGSTREET and others, would adopt the Amendment and elect loyal Senators and members under it, their admission to representation would be easy.

I know what I say to you is true, when I declare that a majority of the Republican Senators and members would have admitted any rebel State upon its adopting the Amendment and complying with terms. But during the session it was said by many Southern men that the Southern people would gladly accept the Amendment, but the machinery of JOHNSON's loyal legislation was in disloyal hands. They said they had no promise from Congress in so many words that if they adopted the Amendment they would be admitted. It was to meet their difficulties and to settle definitely the *status* of the rebel State Governments and of the colored people, that the Reconstruction Act of the last regular session was passed.

You will remember, fellow-citizens, that this act includes all that was passed on reconstruction at that session. A great many things were proposed. Some members were in favor of limited confiscation of land; some in favor of military governments; some in favor of treating the Amendment as already adopted by three-fourths of the loyal States; but neither of these measures met the assent of Congress. As to confiscation, it would be a proper and just measure of punishment in some cases to take the land of leading rebels, but a general system of confiscation as a mode of punishment is so unusual a measure in our country, and its evil effects on the innocent as well as the guilty has been so lasting and disastrous in Ireland and France, that I should hesitate long before agreeing to it. Military governments ought to be only temporary scaffolding for civil governments. They are so regarded, and their continuance should not be an hour longer than to enforce that object.

The act of March 2, 1867, contains in its preamble the basis on which the Republican Party rests all their measures of reconstruction. It is, "Whereas, No loyal State Governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel State of Virginia," &c.; and "Whereas, It is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and Republican State Governments can be legally established." It then provides that the rebel States be divided temporarily into five districts, each under an officer of rank, with the usual military powers. The fifth section of the bill provides clearly that when the people of either of the rebel States accept the Constitutional Amendment by a Convention elected by the male citizens, white or black, that their Senators and Representatives should be admitted, and the military government should cease. This was what the Southern Unionists wanted.

Now, fellow-citizens, I want to call your attention to a marked incident of this legislation. It shows the genius for misrule of the leaders of the Democratic Party. This bill, as it passed the Senate with the hearty approval of every Republican Senator, with perhaps one exception, went to the House. It was based upon the broad principle of universal suffrage. The rebels even were allowed to vote, but side by side with the negro. A large majority of the Republican members of the House were in favor of this bill without amendment, but the Democratic members, uniting with a portion of the Republican members who wished to make the terms more severe, resorted to parliamentary tactics, and by this means had it so amended as to exclude from voting a considerable portion of the Southern people. But for this action of the Democratic members, every male citizen of the South could have participated in reconstruction.

DEMOCRATIC HINDRANCES TO RECONSTRUCTION.

It is my opinion that the amendments made in the House have weakened the practical operations of the bill. Upon one of them recognizing the rebel Government as provisional, Mr. STANBERY bases his special pleading, by which he sought, in plain violation of the declared purpose of the bill, to entirely nullify it.

It is a remarkable fact that the only effect of the efforts of the Democratic Party, and of the President and his Cabinet, to force these rebel States into Congress without terms or conditions, has been to hinder, delay and obstruct reconstruction, and to make the terms more onerous on the South. They could have secured the admission of the South upon the basis of the Constitutional Amendment; but this amendment, so just, generous and liberal, was met by vetoes and a fierce opposition. We could have secured reconstruction upon the basis of the Senate bill, but with a blind fatuity like that which guided the rebels in their whole struggle against the Union, they resist every effort for a liberal settlement, in the hope that the loyal people will become weary of the contest, and then they will get the rebels back to serve as their political allies. Thank God that hope must soon desert them. The light that dawns upon us from Tennessee—the progress of reconstruction under SHERIDAN, POPE, SICKLES, ORD and SCHOFIELD, must convince them that Othello's occupation is gone; that they must have some other capital than hatred of a nigger, and some other statesmanship than they have displayed during the war.

SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

In all that was done by the last Congress, the only point upon which there can be difference of opinion among Republicans, is upon the question of suffrage in the rebel States. Treating the rebel State Governments as void, upon what basis should loyal Governments be organized there? This, like many other questions, was settled for us by the logic of conceded facts. There was not sufficient loyal basis in the South for reconstruction, unless the blacks were included. If all the blacks and all the disloyal were excluded, the residue would have been too small a number to base a republican Government upon. To have excluded the blacks, would have left them without the protection of law. The injustice and intolerance of race and caste would have produced inevitable conflict. The United States cannot always keep an army in the South to enforce the Civil Rights Bill. The ballot in the hands of the negro was protection enough in itself. We felt the objection made to his ignorance, we felt that without the ballot he never would be wiser, he could have no schools, no protection, no rights. The ballot would enable him to supply himself with all these. When Congress, with deliberate judgment, determined to secure the negro the ballot, we felt then more liberal in extending it to rebels. All exclusion from political right should be temporary. When we excluded leading rebels from holding office, and armed their former slaves with the ballot, we felt that we had taken security enough, and it was not wise statesmanship to disfranchise the body of the white population, and subject them to the unrestrained rule of negro voters. These were the general reasons which influenced the Senate to extend the right to vote to all male citizens of the age of twenty-one, of whatever color, who resided in the rebel States. The House wished to exclude from voting leading rebels. To this the Senate assented. I confidently trust that in the end the work of reconstruction will be finished by basing our republican institutions upon universal suffrage. This, with general education, is the best basis of government, and will secure us peace, safety and prosperity.

USE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

And now, fellow-citizens, is it not better to rely for this completion of this work upon a vigorous party, with faith in our institutions, with courage to act up to their faith, and brains enough to guide them? I am far from underrating my political adversaries, and when reconstruction is complete I can see that the Democratic Party, upon new questions, and especially upon financial questions, may render good service. They may hold the dominant party in check. They can act as a wagon-break. But while the cloud of the last seven years rests upon them, they cannot ask a patriotic people to follow their lead in any question growing out of the rebellion. They must disguise themselves to be successful. Let them now follow the advice of some of their leaders, heartily acquiesce in the Republican measures of reconstruction as accomplished facts, negro suffrage and all, and organize themselves as a party on new questions. Let them open a new arena of debate, where physical development and public improvement, banks, and the mode and measure of taxation, are the topics of debate. Upon the rebellion, and all the issues that grow out of it, the Democratic Party must share the fate of the rebellion itself, of which it was the foster mother. Their share in it will never be forgotten while a million of American soldiers survive.

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

There are some questions not specially involved in this canvass, but which are very important. I can only allude to some of them very briefly, and chiefly in reply to what Judge RANNEY said to you the other day. They are financial questions growing out of the war. You will observe that their doctors do not agree at all. Judge THURMAN, Judge RANNEY Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and no doubt many others, talk about debt and taxes and banks merely to excite opposition, but the Democratic Party have not and dare not take definite positions on any of them. Until the last "nigger" is exhausted they will not meet fairly these great questions. Judge RANNEY is opposed to an increase of paper money, while THURMAN wants to pay off our bonds in more greenbacks, or more rags, as he calls them, and VALLANDIGHAM is in favor of paying the whole debt by an issue of greenbacks. The question with you will be whether the Union party, which is entitled to the credit of the wonderful success of our financial measures, can best solve all new problems as they rise, or whether the public credit can be safely committed to a party that, during the war, tried all they could to destroy our credit.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Let us look at some of these matters. They talk of our large public debt. Very well, our debt is large, but what caused it? A Democratic rebellion. We had to choose between a great war, with its inevitable incidents, debt and taxation, or, on the other hand, the overthrow of the National Government. The Union Party preferred war, debt and taxes, to disunion. Did the Union Party unnecessarily increase the debt, or impose unequal and unjust taxes? On the contrary, our financial measures were as successful as our military measures. While all the efforts of the Democratic Party impaired our credit, made it difficult to negotiate loans, prolonged the war and increased the debt; and now that the war is over, what party is likely to increase the debt. We have the fact before us that the Union Party has not only prevented an increase of the debt, but its reduction has been steady and rapid. On the 31st of August, 1865, it was $2,757,803,686. On the 1st day of November, 1866, it was $2,551,424,121, or a reduction of $206,379,565. On the first day of August, 1867, it was $2,511,306,436, or a total reduction of $246,497,250 in less than two years, and during these two years we paid off besides an immense amount of floating debt, the debris of the war. Suppose the Democratic Party now in power, who does not know that the debt would be largely increased? The only sure democratic States, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, are now demanding untold millions as pay for their slaves. Every Democrat is committed to their payment. All over the South they are preparing claims for injuries during the war. A Democratic Congress would grant them all. Nearly every Democratic Senator or member has committed himself to principles which, if adopted, will add to your debt five hundred to one thousand millions of dollars. For this reason they constantly exaggerate the amount of the public debt. Let us see what it is. It is liquidated, and we know to a dollar the amount. I read from the last official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, the aggregate debt, Aug. 1, was $2,511,306,430, but of this $397,719,583 is in greenbacks and fractional currency, not paying interest, leaving the interest bearing debt $2,114,000,000. Now if I have my way this debt will not be increased one dollar on any pretense whatever, but will surely and gradually be paid off.

TAXATION OF NATIONAL BONDS.

It is said that this debt is not subject to taxes, and this discrimination is unjust to other tax payers. Now, this debt or property in income held by our citizens is subject to taxes by the United States. Congress may impose taxes on it as it does on other property or income. These bonds now pay income tax. But it is not subject to State tax. This is true, but whose fault is it? Did the Union Party make this exemption? Not at all. It is made by the Constitution of the United States for which our Democratic friends, when it suits their purposes, profess such profound deference. The Supreme Court of the United States as early as 1819, decided that bonds of the United States are not subject to any tax by or under State authority. This decision has been followed in a multitude of cases since. It so happens that every Judge that has sat on the Supreme Bench from 1819 to this time, has had this question before him, and each one concurs in the same opinion. The principle is obvious that the power of Congress to borrow money is paramount and cannot be taxed or interfered with without destroying it.

To allow a State to tax national loans may enable a State to prevent the nation from borrowing money. Now, these decisions are very well known to as good lawyers as THURMAN or RANNEY, but, instead of stating them fairly, they blame the Union Party for exempting the bonds, while all United States bonds have been exempt from local taxes since the foundation of the Government, by the Constitution itself, and has been acquiesced in by every Administration. The first loans during the war contained no reference to this constitutional exemption, but in subsequent laws, after a recent decision by Judge TANEY, in December, 1862, that United States bonds could not be taxed, we inserted a declaration in one of our loan laws that United States bonds were not taxable by or under State authority. They did not change the law, but simply declared the law.

In view of this very question, and of the certainty that when the war was over our restored credit would enable us to borrow money on more favorable terms, we always kept in view, in issuing bonds, the principle of "redeemability" at the pleasure of the United States, in a short time. This was a fixed policy of your financial agents. This is the reason of your 5-20s and 10-40s. The United States may pay off any portion of our debt within a short time, either by taxes or by borrowing money on favorable terms. Nothing now stands in the way except the Treasury notes known as the seven-thirties, which will soon be converted. When this process is accomplished the whole public debt is in the most favorable shape, and may from time to time be funded at a lower rate of interest, and so as to adjust our condition proper and right, both to tax payers and the public creditors, on the question of taxation. If we can sell them we can issue bonds expressly subject to State taxation, and with the proceeds pay off our outstanding bonds as they accrue, or may—and which I think is far better—retire our present bonds with bonds at a lower rate of interest, the reduction of interest being in the nature of a national tax on Government securities.

MAINTENANCE OF THE PUBLIC FAITH.

But, fellow-citizens, all these arrangements must be upon the basis of the strictest observance of the public faith. National credit is our only reliance in times of war or peril. Debts cannot be enforced against a nation by courts of law, and rest only upon honor and faith. We cannot afford to tarnish these. All that may be done consistently with these, to lighten our burdens, will be done by the Union Party; but the malignant whisperings of Copperheads, who talk about debt and taxes, are intended only to prepare you for repudiation.

THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

Now, there is a good deal said about our national banking system. As this is a creation of Congress, the right to change or modify it is expressly reserved. Their right to issue paper money rests only upon the consent of Congress, and may be withdrawn at any time. Let us see how this system stands. To secure the privilege of issuing notes the banks must deposit with the Treasurer of the United States Government bonds exceeding by ten per cent. the amount of their circulation, thus furnishing a stable market for our bonds. They must redeem their notes at their counters and at centres of redemption, thus furnishing a convertible currency. They must keep on hand in United States money or greenbacks about 25 per cent. of their circulation as deposits. They must pay heavy taxes to the United States, amounting, last year, to $8,069,938, and to the States, amounting to over six millions more. All their interests are interlaced with the credit of the National Government. They absorbed and took the place of the State banking system, which was utterly destructive to the national credit during war, which furnished a currency without security, and which the United States could neither receive nor pay out. They are convenient agencies in collecting the revenue and promoting exchanges among our people. If these reasons are not sufficient to sustain the system, then it will fall, and swarms of State banks will spring up again. By adopting this system we absorbed or drew out of existence State banks whose aggregate circulation was $180,000,000, which paid us no taxes, rendered us no facilities, and preserved no financial credit. We made a basis which yields us now $8,000,000 in taxes, holds $400,000,000 of our bonds, and near $200,000,000 of our notes without interest. It is often asked why not issue $300,000,000 greenbacks and retain the bank notes? Won't we save interest by this? We certainly can do so, but we lose the market for a larger amount of our bonds. We must then provide for the $200,000,000 of our legal tenders now securely retained from circulation in the vaults of the banks, and we kill the goose that yields us $8,000,000 in taxes? My conviction is that the National Banking system works well, and should not be tampered with except to secure a fairer opportunity among the States to strengthen the security enjoined by circulation, and in time to make a national centre of redemption or clearing-house. I never was much of a bank man; but while such agencies are demanded, as they are in all new countries when capital is scarce, I believe the present system is far better than we have ever had, and far better than for the United States Government to assume directly the banking operations of the people.

TAXATION AND ECONOMY.

And now, fellow-citizens, a few words as to taxes, and I am done. The general principle of our tax law is to collect as much as possible from duties on imported goods. The reasons are that such taxes are most easily collected in the seaboard cities, and mainly at the single port of New-York. They are mainly on articles of luxury, such as silks, broadcloths and wines, and are paid by those who are able to pay. To the extent that taxes are levied upon articles that may be manufactured here, they protect our own industry and diversify our products, and increase our wealth. We levy these taxes in gold, because gold is the basis of all foreign commerce, and we are thus provided with ample means to pay the interest of our debt. Now, in levying other taxes we select incomes over $1,000, and impose 5 per cent. duty upon such incomes. This is the fairest mode of taxes. The difficulty is in ascertaining the amount of income, but as the revenue officers become acquainted with the business of our citizens, this tax is more equally assessed, and yielded us last year over $60,000,000. In England this is the most uniform and stable tax, and will be here. Here we select for taxation such articles, the consumption of which is not necessary; such luxuries as tobacco and whisky.

To the extent that the tax prevents consumption no harm is done. The failure to collect the whisky tax is the scandal and reproach of our system. It ought to and will when collected yield $80,000,000. These taxes on imports, incomes, whisky and tobacco, in my judgment, will now be amply sufficient to pay the interest on our debt and meet necessary expenditures. The way, therefore, from time to time, is to throw off our system of internal taxes and yet preserve untarnished our national credit. I agree with Judge RANNEY that greater economy and care are necessary in our public expenditures. The spirit of the age tends to extravagance in public and in private life. Great works, vast improvements, new inventions, restless activity in all departments of business and industry are the order of the day. I believe the United States can leave all these to our people, and confine the operations of the Government to the protection of the life and property and rights of its citizens at home and abroad, and to the performance of its national obligations. But how can this be accomplished? Is it by partisans who make promises to ride into office? Not at all. I notice that almost every scheme for new drafts on the public Treasury are supplied by nearly every Democrat in Congress. The way to secure economy is by care in electing members of Congress. This is a personal and not a political question. After reconstruction is settled, the highest attribute, in my judgment, for a representative of the people, will be his care and scrutiny in public expenditures. I believe, from indications already shown, that the next Congress, comprised almost entirely of Republicans, will furnish us with examples of strict economy in public expenditures, and wise and prudent care of your financial interests. And now, fellow-citizens, let me say, in conclusion, to the Union soldiers and citizens of this flourishing City of Canton, that having, in common with the patriotic soldiers and citizens of the whole country, preserved the nation in all its strength and glory through a great war, it only remains for us to guide it back into the channel of peace. We cannot trust its destiny now to those who were false in war. Let us plant ourselves on God's eternal rock of liberty and equal rights to all, and by our free and voluntary suffrage secure these rights to all men, citizens of our country, from whatever race or lineage they have sprung.

Speech of Senator Wade at Marietta.

A large concourse of people assembled at Marietta, Ohio, Tuesday, 20th inst., to hear Senator WADE speak on the political issues. The Senator, on being presented to the people, was greeted with cheers, after which he spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is with some embarrassment that I come before an audience at this time. It has been some time since I addressed an assemblage of this kind. One feels somewhat at a loss when he comes to contemplate the great field which now lies before him politically, to know what department he should take up; for it would be absolutely impossible for any speaker at one time to go through all that might, and perhaps ought to, be said in reference to the condition of our country at this time. It becomes, therefore, necessary that a speaker should select some particular topic, to the exclusion of all others.

EXACT AND EQUAL JUSTICE TO ALL.

I have an old text, my friends, which I have preached from for more than thirty years. I never have varied it, and I never expect to vary it. Exact and equal justice to all men, without reference to color, condition or race, is my political creed, which now for thirty years I have proclaimed from almost every stump in this State, and the people have stood by me during all that time, and I expect as long as I am faithful to the doctrine of that text they will continue to stand by me. It makes no difference whether things in the future look dark or look cheerful. I stand by that, because I believe it will enable us to go through triumphantly under any and all circumstances. I believe, Sir, that this is the doctrine favored by the Almighty. I believe that he who preaches from any other text will not be favored by Him who is the Father of us all.

Who will not be convinced now in any discourse that I may address to you to-day? I do not expect to convince any man who, throughout the terrible struggle and revolutionary process through which we have passed, has stood by the enemies of his country; the men who, in 1863, with their eyes open, and the question fully discussed before them, stood with VALLANDIGHAM, the convicted traitor, and endeavored to put him in the gubernatorial chair of Ohio—I say I don't expect to convince any such man that he ought now to forego the course he then marked out for himself, and that he will turn and be persuaded to adopt the principles we then held, and, I trust, hold to-day. They are joined to their idols, and argument is vain with them.

THE CAUSE THE SAME AS EVER.

All I shall expect to do with this audience is to convince it that the great and glorious doctrines that we adhered to then are as worthy of our support now, yea, more essential, if possible, than then; that, if you are ready to stand by these great principles, there is no danger as to the result. What, my friends, has transpired since then that should lead any reasonable, intelligent man to falter in the course he took on that great occasion? There stood VALLANDIGHAM, a deliberate, condemned traitor before the nation, soliciting votes to advance him to the highest office in the State. I was not here, but I was around the State pretty generally, and I know there were men in this State, great numbers of them, that stood by him then, as they will stand by his great coadjutor now, for there is no difference between the political principles of VALLANDIGHAM and Judge THURMAN, the candidate of the Democratic Party now. VALLANDIGHAM was then put forth as the candidate for Governor, and he was maintained and supported in all parts of the State in all he had done and all that he proclaimed he would do, by this candidate of the same party, put forth for your votes to-day. They have not changed in their bad course. Have any of you changed in that glorious course you pursued then, when we swamped the traitor by more than a hundred thousand majority? Are the issues now essentially different from what they were then? Not at all. This makes it seem unnecessary for a man to argue over again all those old issues. And let me say, my friends, if ever mortal men had reason to congratulate themselves upon a glorious triumph of their great principles it is the Republican Party of Ohio that, throughout all this terrible period through which we have passed, stood as a wall of principles for the right on all occasions, not deviating at all.

THE ADVANCE STEP IN PROGRESS.

There is a new element in our canvass now that causes those who opposed us to make one more struggle for the ascendancy, but it is only the logical and legitimate conclusion of all you have done before. The right of the colored man to suffrage is but the legitimate and logical deduction from what you had done before. Is there any man so blind to what he was doing one year ago by voting to sustain the Republican candidates then, that he can be induced to change his course at this time? What was the issue last year? It was on the Constitutional Amendment proposed by two-thirds and more of Congress, to the people of the seceded States, saying: "If you will adopt that amendment you may come into Congress and be represented there, provided, you will send to us loyal men who love a Republican Government." Were these hard terms, my friends? Was there anything tyrannical in that? Was there anything that an honest man could not do? We wanted no traitors in the counsels of our nation, and by the favor of God we never will have them. [Cheers.] Now, what arguments did they put forth on the other side against that Constitutional Amendment, that our legislators in their wisdom and intelligence proposed to their constituents last Winter? Why, the Constitutional Amendment was this, that if the seceded States would permit the colored men to vote, then they might have representation based upon their numbers. If they thrust them out and would not permit this meed of justice to prevail, then they should be restricted to what they had heretofore. Was there anything wrong in that? Is there any man here who wishes to give a premium to traitors by giving them a greater number of representatives in Congress, because they had raised their accursed arms against the best Government in the world? That was the position that the Democratic Party, so-called, in this State and in other States, took. They said, that while slavery prevailed you had only a certain representation for the enslaved. Five shall count equal to three freemen in the representation in Congress. That was in the old Constitution as a compromise made at the time when slavery prevailed throughout the seceded States and others. Now, we propose, since we have freed the slaves, a representation, like that of the Northern States, for every freeman. Then you must give these freemen the right of suffrage, and if they are not good enough to vote, they are not good enough to let you have their votes by reason of their numbers. That was all I asserted before. Their declaration was that because those men had committed treason and forfeited the right to hold slaves, they should therefore by reason of that crime, receive a larger representation in Congress. That the traitor, instead of being hung for his crime, should have greater influence in that Government he sought to destroy than if he had remained a true and loyal man. All this VALLANDIGHAM contended for last year. I have no fear of such doctrines prevailing. I have no fear of such Democracy. The true test of such Democracy is in the doctrine that all men are equal before the law, and each stands on the same privilege, unless forfeited by crime. This is the essential element in the approaching canvass. There are no doubt men here who have strong prejudice against the colored men, the result of education. Men are not to blame for that, but they are to blame if they suffer what they know to be prejudice to prevail on them to do injustice to anybody.

ARGUMENT AGAINST NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

One of the strongest arguments against giving the colored man a voice in the Government is that he is ignorant; but there is none so ignorant but they would hang him for violation of law. The law excuses no man on account of his ignorance, and yet that would exclude him from a voice in making the law that is to punish him. Will this objection stand with the American people? Is it not the quintessence of monarchy and aristocracy? A government is free in exact proportion as it extends the right of government to its citizens. A despotic power don't permit any man to have part in the government, and free government is despotic in exact proportion as it excludes citizens from the right of government. Do you wish to adopt the argument of the British Tories, who to-day are struggling to keep down the masses of citizens whom they have ground to powder for generations? I hope to God we shall stand by our true principles, until we have taught every nation under heaven the true principle of government, and the laboring men come forward everywhere, and claim their just part in all that belongs to them. This great issue depends upon the faithfulness of the Republican Party of the United States. If we shrink from our integrity; the aristocracies of the world will rise in their triumph and become seven fold more the children of hell than heretofore. What are the arguments put forth by monarchs and aristocracies to maintain their craven, selfish status in the Governments they have so long controlled? Exactly the same as this candidate for Governor put forth in his late speech to persuade the American people that we have a class of men among us too ignorant to participate in their government. If you don't arm the meek and lowly with the power to protect themselves in a Government, who will look to their rights and save them from the accursed domination of the aristocrats? Having followed the cause of the Republican Party in all its great deeds thus far in the progress of the last few years, who is there that could now leave them in this issue without giving the newly made freemen the power to protect themselves? Who would do so were never real Republicans. There was a leaven of the Pharisees in you which will corrupt the whole mass. We must relieve these men from the accursed domination of their masters, which was dragging our free republic down to the bottom of aristocratic superciliousness. Will you stop now in this great battle when there is but one step more to make our triumph complete? The Republican Party stands for the right, and in the approaching election it will drive the last nail in the coffin of the accursed Democracy, the advocate of special privileges and the domination of the few over the many. Do right once more, and I shall not have occasion to call your attention to it again. Let your colored men come up to the ballot-box and vote. Don't they know enough to vote? THURMAN says no. He says it has pleased the Almighty to make them lower than other men. If he has made them lower than he has made Judge THURMAN, or any worse, God pity them! [Cheers.] For a man to stand up in the nineteenth century and talk about the Almighty distributing his favors unequally among men, is an insult to Omnipotence and to the intelligence of mankind. It is not so, Judge THURMAN. It cannot be allowed. The hundred and one thousand voters that buried VALLANDIGHAM will carry a greater flood to sink you and your doctrines out of sight. [Cheers.] It is curious to see the British Tories and THURMAN, VALLANDIGHAM & Co. making common cause, and RANNEY, my old associate in law, God help him! He had better teaching than to be in that crowd. But he follows, in the idea that the Almighty made some men to be servants of others. Could he persuade any of you that he had made you for that service? [Voices: "No, no."] No, thank God, the American people have got past that. They don't believe there is a great deal of difference in blood. There is a vast difference in moral and intellectual exaltation, but in government you have to take mankind as they are, and unless compelled to submit to despotism, they who are governed are allowed to participate in the government. We govern ourselves. I have THURMAN's speech in my pocket and am tempted to read some of his lamentations, for old Jeremiah, in his most hypocondriacal moods never talked like the Judge. "Oh," he says, "the most terrible tyranny that the world ever knew has fallen upon the American people. They have nowhere to look for hope, and are in danger of falling under the domination of despots. The Republican Party has excited the most horrid despotism." If so, it is of the people's own choosing, and they can make their way out of it whenever they see fit. I don't commisserate much with people who have instituted their own Government. This Republican Party, which to-day reigns so triumphantly over the old Democratic Party—how did it happen? THURMAN ought to be a philosopher, and look into things of this kind. I'll tell you why it happened. It is because God is just, and the Republican Party traveled according to the dictates and principles laid down by him. You and your party served the devil, and in the end didn't come out triumphantly. This may be a harsh expression, but it is literally true. From the time the Republican Party first organized its numbers have continually increased, their principles become more and more settled, and are now more firmly held by the American people than at any previous time. Why is it? Have the people run mad and reduced themselves to a despotism from which they cannot release themselves? Who domineer over them? Am I one of the number, your servant, whom next Winter you can turn out into your streets? Call you this despotism? It is such insanity as those men spout at their meetings. Such despotism does not hurt us in Ohio. If it hurts anybody it hurts the people of the seceded States and their old friends and associates who during the war looked to them for support, for whom VALLANDIGHAM went down South, after being condemned by a just Government for treason, to devise ways and means whereby he might conquer the Government that was so free and liberal as to allow him to escape with his life, THURMAN being left at home to take care of the rebel wounded and prisoners. While your brave boys languished and suffered and died in Andersonville, Belle Isle and other prisons; while your wives and daughters stimulated them with pure and patriotic motives, and were providing comforts and delicacies for the poor soldiers who fell fighting the enemy, where were VALLANDIGHAM and THURMAN, who want your votes to-day? They were ministering to the rebels at THURMAN's house, the headquarters, where he shed not crocodile, but real tears over their condition. He is an enemy to this Government; there is no use mincing matters. God knows that the great war through which we have passed was ordained to try men's souls. There was no middle course. As DOUGLAS well said, every man was either a patriot, or rebel and traitor. Where was THURMAN? When our nation lost a battle did he mourn over it? No, he gloated over it with the same exultation that JEFF. DAVIS, or any other rebel did. When your armies triumphed his heart sank within him, because he wished the rebel cause to prevail. Will he get any of your votes? Is there a man who spurned VALLANDIGHAM when he was a candidate, that will vote for THURMAN, a rebel of a lower grade? As I love a bold man rather than a sneak, God knows if I should make choice between the two, I would prefer the bold, convicted traitor rather than the slimy, miserable tool of traitors, as is the man THURMAN. But those negroes are too ignorant to vote. Well, a great many that now vote are more ignorant than I wish they were. I am so myself, and the great numbers who come to the polls right from across the ocean, from under the heels of despotism, with every sentiment of manhood almost crushed out of them, most of them knowing no more of our Government than the horse you drive, and yet you give them the right to vote, and would refuse it to the colored man who was born among you—who has heard discussed from boyhood up the great questions involved in our Government—who has been faithful to the dictates of better principles, beyond any class of equal number I know. If you will make a distinction, and make intelligence the test, Mr. Democrat, do so, and you will, at least, be free from the charge of partiality and favoritism. But how is it as to ignorance? Many of those colored men are as intelligent as ourselves. Some of them are the most efficient orators, who can discuss with any man, I don't care who, all the complicated affairs of Government with as much justness and ability as the best of us. There are all grades of intelligence among them as among other men. In my judgment they are vastly better qualified to discharge the full duties of citizens of this Government than the great mass, equal or greater than they in number, who are permitted to vote. I am not for striking off any. My principles do not carry me in that direction, because I hold that whether we are ignorant, or rich, or poor, it is the dictate of Eternal Justice, if a man lives under Government he should have the right to participate in its privileges as well as duties. I am glad to know that in order for a man to discharge his duties to his Government right it is not necessary he should be a profound jurist—that he should be an accomplished statesman. If it were so republican government would be absolutely impossible. It would bring you back to these pinks of aristocracy, and and in order to vote you would have to bring a certificate from some learned doctor that you had intelligence enough to vote. No; all that is necessary in our form of government to entitle him to vote is that he wears in his bosom an honest heart, and knows the difference between right and wrong. No man who enjoys the right to vote would part with it. Who would not brand the man as infamous who would attempt to deprive him of it? Why? Because he knows the existence and protection of our liberties depends upon it. Why is it not so with the colored man? You say he does not know as much. So much the more necessity for him to have the power to defeat your crafty schemes against him. You need not sympathize with the millionaire, because he has all he wants. It is not the intelligent and influential that need the protection of Government most, it is the humble and ignorant. If you want to know whether Government is worthy of support or not, don't look to those who are high in the land, but to the weak, ignorant and humble. If Government has thrown around them the means of protecting themselves, you need ask no further questions. It is a truly democratic Government. Those men for whom I advocate the right to vote as a class, were most faithful when our country was in jeopardy. Who ever heard of colored men betraying the country's cause when she was struggling with the enemy in the heat of war? Are there soldiers here that were in the Southern States? I ask did you ever appeal to a colored man there who was not entirely faithful and ministered to your welfare to the utmost of his ability? I have talked with hundreds and thousands of our soldiers, many of whom had escaped from rebel prisons, and all agreed that without the colored men they could not have gone a mile without being overtaken. I never heard of a man who said his trust was betrayed. No! The colored men in that country would aid our men in making escape, even at the risk of their own lives, and yet these friends of our Government, of our soldiers, faithful and intelligent as they must have been, how does the Democracy propose to reward them? Why, by permitting all their own ignorant followers to vote, and turning these men out without protection. Are they not entitled to something at our hands? The man who says they are not, has not the soul of a man in his bosom. As to their intelligence, do you not know that all over the South the colored people are organized into schools, and are doing more to advance themselves in education than any other class, yea, more rapidly than any other people in the history of the world. And let me say from personal knowledge that unless the "poor white trash" in that region, as they are called, hurry up their cakes mighty fast, and put themselves in a course of training they never did before, instead of negroes being the ignorant class, (I blush to say it,) the men of our own color will be the ignorant class. They don't seem to be actuated with the same spirit of improvement. Therefore, I hope no man will hesitate in the step, this last clinching step in the progress that the Republican Party has had at heart all the time. We are making history very fast, and the man who has been in this great struggle of our country for some years past, has a most proud record if he has stood faithfully by the Republic in promoting its advancement in the just principles of republicanism, beyond what any nation on the face of God's earth has achieved. We are looked to by all the struggling millions of Europe. You know full well that in the war through which we have passed, that the despotisms of Europe all looked with great jealousy upon our course. Every despot and aristocrat was in harmony with THURMAN, VALLANDIGHAM and RANNEY. They were fearful the people, stimulated by our example, would throw off their yoke. The Confederacy were sending emissaries abroad to enlist despotism in overthrowing the republican institutions of this country. Where were SLIDELL and MASON? One in England and one in France, backed by hundreds of others, begging despotism to aid them. Could disgrace and infamy go further than invoking despotic Powers to assist in overturning the glorious institutions we inherited from our fathers?

TYRANNY OVER THE SOUTH.

As to the tyranny they say we are imposing on the seceded States—frightful tyranny—EWING, I blush to say it of him, wrote a letter to the Philadelphia Johnson Convention, announcing the abominable sentiment, that at no time during the war could these seceded States, by their emissaries, be excluded from Congress. Poor old TOM! The only plea I can make for him is that he is demented, or he ought to be damned. Unmasked rebels to sit in the councils of this nation, while they were laboring and invoking foreign Powers to aid them in overturning its Government. The man is a fool, but no bigger fool than THURMAN, for that is his doctrine to-day. We are called tyrants in Congress. We have dealt harsh by these men. In the good old principles of WASHINGTON, who was not thought to be much of a Radical, though if he was here to-day he would stand where I do, Congress took into consideration the fact that rebels might arise at some period, and passed a law declaring death and confiscation for all men who should levy war against the Government of the United States. WASHINGTON recommended Congress to pass the law, and he approved it when passed. Suppose such men as DAVIS or TOOMBS, under the provisions of that law, had fallen into WASHINGTON's hands as President, how much would you have given for their scalps? We know what he would have done. Gen. ARNOLD undertook to sell him out and go over to the enemy. He sought for the traitor, and said to the British Government, "I will surrender unhurt, Major ANDRE. I don't want his blood so much; he is a foreigner. But for this incarnate devil who raised his arm against his own country, and sought to betray it, death!" What would he have done with VALLANDIGHAM, who went as far in endeavoring to betray this nation as did ARNOLD in the Revolutionary War? He did all he could do to promote the cause of treason. If he had fallen under the administration of WASHINGTON, the whole accursed posse of rebel leaders would have lost their necks, and justly, before God and their country. [A voice—That is just what they ought to have had.] Yes, it ought to have been done, and because it was not done the nation has suffered. It has suffered as the Jews suffered when the Almighty told them to do certain things and they failed to execute his command. They never got out of the difficulty, and were reminded of it as long as history lasted. You saved those wretches who forfeited their lives and ought to have died. When men commit most flagrant crimes, and the law provides for their punishment, it is nothing but weakness to spare them. How many innocent men have fallen because we did not execute the law and the culprits at the same time. Men may seem to act upon the principles of generosity, but really, while dealing leniently with these devils, bring death and destruction upon thousands of just men. "But," say THURMAN and VALLANDIGHAM, "you are erecting a despotism over those men in not allowing them to come into Congress to aid in the administration of the Government." Did men ever hear such a plea? Is it not because the nation has never visited the law upon the head of any traitor that now treason begins to be respectable, and the accursed scoundrels who have caused the loss of hundreds of thousands of our bravest and best men are not only permitted to go acquitted, but such men as THURMAN and VALLANDIGHAM extend their sympathy to them and say they are tyrannized over? I know I use, as Quakers say, plain language. I can't talk gentlemanly with traitors who have caused the death of so many of the flower of our youth. If you sympathize with such men I have no part or lot in your commisseration. It is the depraved working of your old Democratic heart that never was wholly given to the support of manhood and just principles. I am not naturally a cruel man.

ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

I don't like to see human misery more than other men. It was because I could not bear such misery that after investigating the cruelties of rebels to the Union prisoners under the appointment of Congress, that I introduced a resolution into the Senate, to treat their prisoners as they treated ours. I don't mean their soldiers, most of whom could not do otherwise, but their sprigs of aristocracy who stirred up the rebellion. I proposed to give them notice that we had taken so many of their men, and would treat them as they did ours. Was this a new thing? No, Sir. I took it from all publicists who had written on the laws of war, and I found it sanctioned and practiced in the Revolutionary war and in the war of 1812. If this law of retaliation had been adopted I have no doubt it would have saved the lives of thousands. What I wish to say is that the men who assisted in prolonging this war, and bringing all this misery upon our soldiers, had the impudence to come before you, the people of Ohio, and canvass for your votes. Boys in blue, will they get your votes? No, Sir; they will not get one. He would be a sorry soldier who would go to their side, after knowing what they had done.

PROGRESS OF REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

I want to say a word to you who have been with us through all those triumphs, and encouraging words, in regard to the success of these great and glorious principles we have held so long. Such a spectacle never was presented to this world before. What has this party done that has caused us to be branded as Radicals and Abolitionists? Have we not grown from a cloud not bigger than a man's hand into a power that now predominates in this land for good? Why don't the Democrats reflect on that which has debased them to nothing and built us up? It is the great spirit of righteousness permeating the great party that you have stood by so gloriously. We have never flinched. Except one year, since the Republican Party was organized, it has met with nothing but victory. But these men don't understand why the Democratic Party, which they say was once so strong, has fallen under the ban and become a hissing and a by-word among men. It is because they departed from every principle of Republicanism. Why, brother THURMAN, on the principles you advocate to-day, if you gain a victory, you must plant your batteries very high. You must storm the Sebastopol of the Almighty, and shell him from his throne before your principles can predominate. He will give you no help. You are warring against omnipotence, and the benevolent designs of the Almighty as to this nation, and your puny principles of partiality will be trampled under foot, and be more scoffed and jeered at, in future generations, than you are now. While you, my Republican friends, you that have stood so like a rock against all those inundations of Slavery and wrong, and in good report and evil report have never swerved from your integrity, in future history you will be a praise to the name of the nation, and your children and your grand children hereafter will rise up and call you blessed.

You must look at these great revolutions, and see to what end they tend—whether there was ever a more glorious consummation of any great political controversy than that which shall eventuate in striking the shackles from five millions of enslaved people? You have taken by the hand the poor and needy; you have encouraged them to labor, have taught them their rights, and placed them on the firm rock of your Government, to participate in and be part and parcel thereof. You may search the history of human revolutions, and you will find nothing so dazzlingly glorious as this in the history of man. This is the achievement already attained.

WHAT IS YET TO BE DONE!

We have got almost to the end. We have all but placed them on the rock of eternal justice and security. Will you fail in the last step? Is there any man here that meditates taking a step backward, and forfeiting his right to glory in the future? [A voice—"No such man here."] You may have been so educated that you at times feel like it, but I believe you will be able to endure to the end. The great promise is made that not to him that begins and looks backward, but to him that in any good and glorious work perseveres to the end, shall the reward be. I know you will persevere to the end. It is the last account the Democracy are to have with us. You know they have been nibbling at the nets of the negro now for twenty years. It has been their only capital in trade. Now, soberly, what is the Democratic party trying to build up? Are they advocates of any great principles that you know of? If there is a Democrat here, I ask him "What is your plan?" I ask Judge THURMAN. His answer is, "Oh, you are tyrannizing over the seceded States. You want to let niggers vote. You have trampled the Constitution under foot." But what is your plan? Suppose we put you into the gubernatorial chair, and VALLANDIGHAM into the Senate, what will you do when you get into power? All he said in his speech is against the poor negroes, to prove they are lower in the scale than he is. But I want a better witness than he gives. They say the Republican Party has not done a single thing right. When we raised armies they inveighed against it. "It would be terribly expensive." When we had to raise money to pay them, why, they said to everybody, "Don't you put a dollar in there; if you do, you will lose it all." And now, I ask him what is their plan to save the nation? He answers, "The negro is not as good as the white man; this is a white man's Government." This is all you will get out of them. They say, "You have freed the negroes, you must not go any further; leave him free." You can't leave him free in a nation where he would not have the power to protect his freedom, They, too, would endanger the freedom of the whole mass. You can't do a wrong to a class of men that will not rebound upon all others connected with them. We all did wrong in permitting Slavery to exist, and we have all suffered sorely from it in the war. I tell you that national sins are visited by the Almighty upon nations as surely as he visits individual sins upon individuals. Let us continue in the right, as we have begun. Let us give those poor men that which belongs to them as much as it belongs to us. Let us deal out to them the last morsel and meed of justice that is demanded at our hands. As I began, so I will end: Equal and exact justice to all men, without regard to race, color or condition.

DEMOCRATIC PLANS AND PRINCIPLES.

What have they said? What have they tried to build up? Any great principles that they want to see established in the Government? I ask any Democrat, when you inveigh against us at every turn of the corner, and brand us with names, and abuse us for every measure we have attempted, what is your plan? Did you ever hear of any? Did they ever have any? Ask Judge THURMAN, who tells us we are tyrannizing over these seceded States, that we won't let them vote, and that we have trampled the Constitution under foot—ask Judge THURMAN what is his plan. Suppose, Judge THURMAN, that the people should foist you into the gubernatorial chair, and VALLANDIGHAM into the Senate, what would you do when you get into power? All he says in his speech is to read you a lot of slanders against negroes to prove that a negro is lower than he is. Well, Sir, I want better witnesses. But soberly, what do these men mean? They claim to be statesmen, they inveigh against every measure of the Republican Party to put down this terrible rebellion. We have not done a single thing right. When we raised armies they inveighed against it. It would be a terrible expense, and it was unconstitutional, Also, when we had to raise money to pay the army and sustain it, they told the people not to put a dollar into the Treasury of the United States, as they would never get it out again. That was their story all over. And now I ask Judge THURMAN, VALLANDIGHAM & Co., what is your plan to save the Union? You pretend you want to save it from the grip of these nefarious Radicals—what do you want to do? It is very queer. These men claim to be statesmen, and they go all over the State, inveighing against our measures, but what is their plan? What do they propose to do about it? All that these Radicals have done is wrong, they say, and we are all a set of scoundrels, but what do they propose to do? Well, they will say when you ask them, that a nigger ain't as good as a white man, and that this is a white man's Government. That is all you will be able to get out of them. All the statesmanship I have heard from that side for the last twenty-five years amounts to this—that a nigger ain't as good as a white man. The nigger must not be free they used to say, and an Abolitionist that said that he was entitled to his freedom was, in their estimation, the greatest monster you could imagine, with head and horns on him. There was nothing like him. It was the most opprobrious epithet you could heap upon a man's head. But now it has grown pretty respectable, and I don't hear any more about it. Have you heard anybody called an Abolitionist for the last three years since we abolished Slavery? We are all good Abolitionists now.

TRUTH AND JUSTICE INVINCIBLE.

But they say to you that you must not go any further. You have freed the negro, they say, and you must leave him free. You can't do it, for a nation that will ostracize from political power four or five millions of its people, who have committed no crime whatever, is not a Republican Government. Such a departure from a Republican Government will ultimately ruin and destroy our Government, because the Almighty has so ordered it that you cannot do a wrong that won't redound on your own head and hurt yourself in the long run. I wish all men could understand this as I do. I have endeavored to watch the dealings of Omnipotence with mankind and I am not more sure that I have a soul than that no human being can commit an injury upon his neighbor but it will redound to his own disadvantage. That is how the war came about. We had been doing grievous wrong as a nation for a great many years. A good many people had been offered for sale every day on the auction block. We had kept a whole race in bondage and slavery. For these sins we could not escape the whip of the Almighty. Are we not punished in the loss of the flower of the youth of our country, and in the fact of the great debt that rests upon us, for all these sins? It is only the reflex of the wrong that we have been doing. Now if you leave this matter half done the nation will not escape. The Almighty may punish individual sins by individual punishments, but national sins are visited by the Almighty with national chastisement. Let us beware. Let us continue in doing right, as we have begun. Let us go up to the polls, every man of us, and give to these men what belongs, under God, as much to them as to us. Let us give them the last meed of justice that belongs to them, for I tell you that my creed is equal and exact justice to all men, without regard to race, color or condition. Nothing short of that will do. Nothing short of it will or ought to satisfy your reason. If you will but come forward now and take this last step, you will reap the reward of the glory and the justice for which you have fought so long. I know you will do this; you have never failed your country when it was in jeopardy, and you will not fail it now. I have not talked so long on this subject because I have thought there was no danger. I feel sure you will do right when the day of election comes round.

The speaker supplemented his remarks on the question of paying the Government debt and continuing to pay interest on the bonds, saying in this as in other matters, he would do what was just and right whatever it might cost. The Democrats, he said, were endeavoring to persuade the people that they ought to throw off this burden which was incurred for the defence of the country. His great principles of justice would never consent to that. He believed the Democratic Party would be buried so deep in the October election that there would be no resurrection for its iniquities if there was for its soul.

An Omnibus Containing Fourteen Persons Rolls Down an Embankment Thirty-Five Feet into a Pond.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 13.

A fearful accident occurred about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, on the opposite side of the river, between the little towns of Venice and Brooklyn, by which fourteen persons were more or less injured. Mr. D. R. HART, a carriage and car builder, formerly of Troy, N. Y., chartered a two-horse omnibus to take his family over to Breese Lake, eight miles distant. The party consisted of Mr. HART, his daughters and sons-in-law, and several of their children. The load comprised persons of all ages, from two to forty years. A young man named CLARK acted as driver. The track of the railroad runs near the river upon an embankment which in some places is forty feet high. The road crosses the track diagonally, across this embankment, which at this point is about thirty-five feet high. In ascending the embankment, one of the forewheels of the omnibus slipped into an excavation, and the horses making an effort to draw the vehicle up, the omnibus was upset, rolling over and over several times, until it fell, bottom upward, into a pond at the base of the embankment. The horses were dragged down with the vehicle, rolling over on their backs. When the omnibus upset the women and children inside began to scream, and one of Mr. HART's daughters, a young lady of 16, jumped out as the 'bus was turning over. Some of the others attempted to follow, but Mr. HART restrained them, fearing that they would be crushed by the rolling vehicle. As soon as the 'bus reached the water, Mr. HART burst open the door, got out, and with great difficulty extricated the others, some of whom were severely bruised, while others were in danger of being drowned. The driver fell over between the horses, and scrambled out without getting much hurt. It was found that every one of the party was injured, some severely and others slightly. The omnibus—one of the old turtle-roof pattern—was crushed to pieces. The horses were uninjured. The marvel was that no lives were lost.

Effects of Chemicals on Shipboard.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Aug. 15.

A week since, after a long passage, the bark *Rambler* arrived at this port from New-York, with an assorted cargo of merchandise, and consigned to FOSDICK & CO. Upon opening the main hatchway for the purpose of discharging cargo, a stifling gas escaped therefrom, preventing for a time any approach to the opening. After ammonia had been freely used, men were sent down into the hold, and reported a singular condition of affairs existing there. Hogsheads containing sugar had been entirely consumed, leaving their contents in a mass, unconfined by hoop or stave. Casks of nails had been eaten into so that the nails were strewn upon the floor, the staves turned into a pulp and the iron hoops had become rusty and bent. Carpets and other light articles had been charred, and crumbled to the touch, while those articles which had in some way or another escaped destruction were covered with a poisonous dew, which when brought in contact with any article of clothing, would eat through and through it.

We saw Capt. PACKARD yesterday, and from him learned that three different chemists have examined the hold of the vessel, each giving a different opinion as to the cause of the misfortune. There were among the cargo three cases of merchandise consigned to a druggist here, and there was also a quantity of chloride of lime, consigned to the United States authorities. Forty days elapsed from the time the hatches were battened down to the time of their being opened here, and it is probable that the trouble may be traced to the intense heat thus existing in the hold during a long sultry passage, and the gas thereby generated. This, however, is only a speculation, as a third of the cargo has been removed without any satisfactory explanation having been arrived at. The vessel is now lying at Post No. 22, Second District.

Newspaper Office in Arkansas Seized by the Military.

The following statements are made in a letter published in the Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* of the 13th inst.:

CAMDEN, Ark., Aug. 8, 1867.

This morning, about daylight, (Brevet Major) Capt. PIERCE, at the head, or at least along with thirty men—the men all armed with muskets and bayonets, and followed by a wagon—appeared on the square of this city, and proceeded directly to the office of the *Constitutional Eagle*, and breaking down the doors, took violent possession of all in the office. They took all the cases and loaded them in the wagon, scattered the type about the street everywhere, and broke all the framework of the press, doing all the damage they could. One side of the sheet had been printed for the week's issue, which the soldiers seized, put on their bayonets, and marched off. The Mayor of Camden (Hon. D. NEWTON) addressed a note to Col. GILBERT, commanding the post, to know by what authority this was done. He replied that his (the Mayor's) note of that date was received and contents noted; that the soldiers had been exasperated at the editorials of the paper, but that the other paper (meaning the *Herald*) would not be interfered with so long as it pursued the usual tenor of its way. This is not the words used by Col. GILBERT, but the substance. The back number of the *Eagle*, dated the 2d inst., shows the objectionable article and the cause of the vandalism. The article in the *Eagle* is headed "a nuisance."

Death of Dr. J. Mason Warren, of Boston.

From the Boston Advertiser, Aug. 21.

Many will regret to learn of the death of Dr. J. MASON WARREN, which occurred on Monday, at his residence in Park-street. Dr. WARREN has long been known and esteemed in this community; he was a valued member of several literary, medical and scientific associations. He was born in this city. His father was Dr. JOHN C. WARREN, the eminent surgeon, and J. SULLIVAN WARREN, recently deceased, was his brother. He entered Harvard College, and would have graduated in the class of 1836, but illness prevented that application to his studies which he desired to give, and he retired before his academic term was completed, receiving his degrees at a subsequent time. He began his medical studies with his father, received his degree at the Medical College, and rapidly gained a name both for his skill as a surgeon and his ability as a writer upon medical questions. He has published many valuable treatises upon special branches of his profession, and some years ago delivered the annual address before the Massachusetts Medical Society, which was regarded at the time as one of his ablest efforts. He married a daughter of Hon. B. W. CROWNINSHIELD, who survives him.

Admiral Tegethoff in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 17.

The Austrian gunboat *Elizabeth* is anchored in front of the city, opposite Canal-street. We learn that the ship will not leave before Monday, having need of some repairs. Admiral TEGETHOFF will, as heretofore announced, go on her to Vera Cruz. He will then proceed to the City of Mexico and solicit an interview with President JUAREZ, and ask that the body of MAXIMILIAN be given him to be conveyed to his surviving relatives. The Admiral tells us that he feels quite hopeful of success, though others doubt it. He believes that to an appeal from him, as the immediate representative of the brother of the deceased, Mr. JUAREZ will willingly accord the delivery of his body. He permits us, however, to assure our readers that all representations made here or elsewhere that as yet there has been any delivery of the body to any one, or any willingness manifested to deliver it, are utterly untrue and without foundation.

Eight hundred tons of shells have recently been returned to Washington to be emptied and stored, and it is said that the workmen have discovered that work upon them is not dangerous, as sawdust has been substituted for powder in the preparation of these projectiles. How many thousands of them similarly filled were fired at the rebels during the war it is impossible to calculate.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

Second Annual Session in Chicago—Reports of Officers—Condition of the Labor Movement.

At the first day's meeting of the National Labor Congress in Chicago on Monday, the President of the National Labor Union, J. C. C. WHALEY, Esq., submitted his report for the past year. It recommended that funds be appropriated to pay for the printing of the proceedings of the last annual meeting, and reported the appointment of a committee to report a constitution at the present meeting for adoption, which committee had done its work. The President had addressed letters to the officers of labor unions, asking and urging them to take steps for agitating the labor movement by organizing new societies where none now exist, and stimulating to action those already formed. His letter recommended the taking of one or more of the labor organs published in this country. The receipt of his circular had been acknowledged in nearly every instance, and nearly all had signified that the suggestions had been adopted. Much had been done in New-York and Connecticut. In the latter State they had succeeded in passing an eight-hour law, and in forbidding the employing of children for more than ten hours daily, whereas they had often been employed in the factories for eleven or even more hours. He had appointed Vice-Presidents in each State not represented in the last Congress, as authorized when appointed, and had addressed to each a letter setting forth the great importance of the labor movement, and the great advantage which would accrue to the laboring classes if they would but unite to support the movement to ameliorate their condition; he had asked them particularly to prepare for being represented in the present Congress, to the end that they might be able to make a successful stand against the encroachments of capital. But little has been done in this respect except in California, where many Unions have been formed, and they expect an eight-hour law shortly. Authority was given at the last Congress to collect twenty-five cents from each member, but that has not been assessed for several reasons, one of which was that it was difficult to tell who were really represented in that National Council, and the second was that it was thought best to leave the money to be expended in each State. His experience had satisfied him that the great difficulty of the year would be to raise a revenue sufficient for the purpose, and to guard it from misuse. He recommended as a necessity the paying of a salary to the officers, sufficient to enable them to devote their whole time to the duties of the office, which duties they could not satisfactorily perform if forced to labor so many hours per day for their daily bread. The establishment of a labor organ, national in its scope and circulation, was a necessity. It should be a daily, one which, while arguing the great labor questions of the day, would give the workingmen the news of the day, enabling them to dispense with other papers to a great extent.

The manumission of slaves has materially changed their *status* with regard to the whites. As they become better educated they will, of course, drop the shovel and the hoe, and come into closer competition with white labor. In order to prevent this from being injurious to the whites, they should encourage the formation of labor unions among the blacks, so that they shall be instructed in the value and dignity of labor, and hence be unwilling to compete to the injury of their white brethren. The report closed with a review of what has been already accomplished in the labor movement, especially since the Congress of a year ago. Much has been accomplished; a great deal remains to be done, and in the light of past successes they are encouraged to persevere. Too much stress could not be laid on the value of coöperation. The Eight Hour Law has been adopted in four States, and by one branch of our National Legislature. He urged then to work and hope.

The report was received with much applause, and was referred to a committee.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The Secretary then read the report of the Corresponding Secretary, C. W. GIBSON. It stated that the report of the annual congress was not printed, between 40 and 50, of which number 241 were foreign born. Two hundred were born in Ireland. Of those dying between 50 and 60, (835,) 196 were foreign born, of which number 166 were natives of Ireland. There were 271 deaths of persons between 60 and 70; of this number 137 were foreign born; all but 13 of these last were born in Ireland. Of the 200 who died between 70 and 80, 79 were foreign born; 58 of the latter were natives of Ireland. There were 127 deaths of persons over 80 years of age—46 males, and 81 females. Of these, 55 were foreign born; of which number 43 were born in Ireland. There were two females who died at the age of 102 years. In the periods under 1 year, 1 to 5, 10 to 15, 20 to 30, 30 to 40, 40 to 50, and 50 to 60, the deaths of males are in excess over the deaths of females; the greatest difference being during the period under one year. During the periods between 5 and 10, and 15 and 20, the mortality among females is in excess over that among males of two only in each case; and in each of the decennial periods above sixty years of age, the deaths among females exceed considerably those among males. Of those who died above 70 years of age, only four were males. There is a decrease of nearly 2 per cent. in the mortality of children under five years of age, compared with the preceding year. The number of deaths by accidents are thus recorded:—145 males and 31 females—the precise number recorded in 1865. These deaths make 4 per cent. of the whole mortality. Deaths were caused by the following diseases:—Appoplexy 55; disease of bowels 41; do. brain 251; bronchitis 115; cancer 78; cholera 11; cholera morbus 48; cholera infantum 266; consumption, 846, an increase of 27 over last year; convulsions, 115; croup, 87; diarrhœa and dysentery, 211; diphtheria, 52; dropsy, 73; dropsy of brain, 131; scarlet fever, 60; fever, typhoid, typhus, &c., 113; disease of heart, 137; hooping cough, 32; infantile diseases, 77; disease of lungs, 340; premature births, 71; small-pox, 51; suicide, 11; unknown diseases, 72. There were 1,777 deaths in Wards Nos. 2, 7 and 5, making no less than 40.58 per cent. of all the deaths. In those three wards the population was, according to the census of 1865, 69,124. The deaths in those wards were in the ratio of one death in 38.89 of their population. The number of still-births was 397—an increase of 25 compared with the preceding year. The sexes were: Males, 227; females, 162; unknown, 7. Those of foreign parentage number 242; unknown, 51. There were 6 twin births. The number of decedents born in the United States was 360, making 42.55 per cent. of the whole number. Of the remaining 486, those born in Ireland number 348—71.60 per cent. of all the foreign-born.

Ordnance Experiments at Fort Mifflin—New Fuse for the Rodman Gun.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 22.

At the present time, when so much attention is attracted to the brilliant successes achieved in England by our fine smooth-bore Rodman guns, it will be of interest to the public to hear something in reference to a new fuse adapted to that class of guns. For a long time it has been considered desirable to have a fuse for spherical shell so arranged that the shell shall explode at the moment of impact. Up to the present time no fuse has been invented that has successfully accomplished this purpose, although as long ago as 1853 or 1854 experiments were made at Fortress Monroe with that object in view, and again many persons turned their attention to this matter in the early part of the late war; but all of their efforts seem to have failed, as no percussion fuse for spherical shell was introduced into service, although quite a variety of percussion fuses for elongated rifle shells were used on both sides during the rebellion.

With rifle shells it is quite easy to contrive a percussion fuse, as one can be certain that in most cases they will strike point foremost. Not so, however, with spherical shell, for it is well known that they rotate irregularly during their entire flight, therefore no one can tell what part of the shell will strike first, and consequently the fuse cannot be fixed at any given point that will insure its explosion.

This difficulty has recently been overcome by Brevet Major W. S. BEEBE, Ordnance Department United States Army, in a percussion fuse invented and patented by him. This fuse is not dependent on its arrangement previous to firing, but the explosion of the charge in the gun having released it on the impact of the shell, the inertion of the fuse sets it "end on," and thus secures ignition. This fuse being used with a solid screw plug increases the force of the explosion of the bursting charge in the shell, and is neither dependent on the blast of the gun for ignition nor is it liable to extinction from any cause. It is very simple in its arrangement, consisting of only two parts, which can be easily and quickly adjusted, and is less expensive than most of the fuses now in general use. In order to avoid premature explosions in transportation, the great danger in fuses of this class, it is designed to be carried separately, and is quickly applied when needed for use. Major BEEBE has made quite a number of interesting experiments with this fuse, and has ascertained that it insures explosion of the shell upon impact with earth and ice, nevertheless it can be used in ricochet firing over water.

On Friday last, in the presence of Brevet Major-Gen. G. H. CROSSMAN, A. Q. M. G. U. S. A.; Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. C. DRUM, and Brevet Col. C. EMORY, of Gen. MEADE's staff, and the officers of the post at the Frankford Arsenal, Major BEEBE fired several shell arranged with his fuse, from an 8-inch gun, and his experiments were an entire success. All of the gentlemen united in addressing Major BEEBE a letter stating that the efficiency of spherical shell in smooth-bore guns will be greatly increased by this invention, thereby securing "impact explosion," one of the greatest advantages of rifle projectiles.

Yesterday the experiment with the 15-inch shells took place at Fort Mifflin. There were but few invited spectators, and they selected Gen. MEADE, who had received an invitation to be present, failed to appear, owing to the press of other engagements, but he deputed Col. SANDERS and Capt. MCKIBBIN to witness the experiment and report to him its success. Owing to the guns at the fort having been so long unused, it was some time before the carriages could be moved into place; but eventually, with much labor, they were brought into an eligible position.

It was then that the most difficult operation commenced. After filling the shell with powder the inertia fuse was screwed in and then hoisted to the cannon's mouth and rammed home. It being an experiment, the most of the guests, having an inherent dread that the gun might burst, took themselves to a respectful distance to watch operations. As soon as all obstructions in the river had been removed Major BEEBE cried, "Ready; fire!" when with a loud boom the shell was propelled from the cannon, and went with a continued whistle straight across the river, where, after ricochetting five times, buried itself with a dull thud in the Jersey shore, where a bright red flash, and terrific explosion, causing a perfect shower of sand to rise high in the air, proclaimed that the shell had struck, and was a perfect success. Two other shells were fired with similar results. From Fort Mifflin to the point at which the shell struck is about a mile and a quarter, and the guns having no sights it was a delicate operation to adjust it by the quadrant, but it was skillfully done by Mr. O'Reilly, and the shells struck each time in the place desired. The second shell fired made four and the third three ricochets before striking the bank on the opposite shore.

This fuse has now been tested in guns of all calibres, from the light 12 to the 15-inch, and in every case has been like the present, in every case given entire satisfaction.

Indians in Arizona—Order from Gen. McDowell.

The San Francisco papers publish the following order from Gen. MCDOWELL:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 1, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 143.—The following has been issued by the Commander of the District of Prescott, dated Headquarters District of Prescott, A. T., June 11, 1867:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 12.—In accordance with instructions from the Department Commander, General Orders Nos. 3 and 4, from these headquarters, dated April 23 and 24, 1867, are hereby modified as follows:

First—The various tribes of Indians designated in General Orders No. 3 as hostile, are to be assumed as meaning peace, except when acting in concert as tribes and confederate tribes in obstructing the roads and in attacks upon the settlements. Attacks upon trains and travelers, and the stealing of stock, by individual or small parties of Indians, cannot be regarded as hostile acts, but as offences against the common law, the same as if committed by white citizens.

Second—All passes or permits to Indians from the Indian Agent at La Paz will be respected.

Third—Indians will not be molested while engaged in hunting, or pursuing other peaceful avocations.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. GREGG.
CHARLES HOBART, First Lieut. Eighth Cav., A.A.G.

The second paragraph, only, of the above order is, without qualification, in "accordance with instructions from the Department Commander."

As to paragraph third, whether or not Indians are to "be molested while engaged in hunting, or pursuing other peaceful avocations," will depend on who, and largely where, the Indians are. Hostile tribes will not be protected from military operations simply because at the time they are met, they may be engaged in hunting, or in anything else. The mere act of hunting is neither to make a friend of a hostile Apache nor an enemy of a peaceful Mohave; or, of an Indian leaving the Indian Reservation on a permit from the Indian Agent.

Paragraph 1 of Gen. GREGG's order is not in accordance with any instructions given him by the Department Commander. The statement "that attacks upon trains and travelers, and the stealing of stock by individuals, or small parties of Indians, cannot be regarded as hostile acts, but as offences against the common law, the same as if committed by white citizens, is, so far as the Department Commander knows, original with Gen. GREGG, and with whatever motive, if any, it is introduced as coming from Department headquarters, is hurtful to the service and disquieting to the citizens living in, or having occasion to go to or from Gen. GREGG's district. Equally is he without warrant for saying that it is in accordance with instructions from Department headquarters, that "the various tribes of Indians designated in General Orders No. 3, (from his district headquarters,) are to be assumed as meaning peace, except when acting in concert as tribes and confederate tribes in obstructing the roads, and in attacks upon the settlements.

The explicit orders heretofore given Gen. GREGG and his predecessors, to carry on the most active operations against the hostile Indians in Arizona, have been and are in full force.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. MCDOWELL.
JOHN P. SHERBURNE, Assistant Adj't-General.

Defaulting County Treasurers in Indiana.

From a recent letter of the Indianapolis correspondent of the Terre Haute *Express* we take the following concerning the defaulting County Treasurers this year:

"Of the ninety-two county treasurers in the State four have this year become defaulters; the Treasurers of Allen, DeKalb, Tipton and Harrison. The aggregate loss to the several counties is more than $100,000, of which a small portion will be recovered by arrests and suits against principals and sureties. The State loses only in one case, that of the Treasurer of Harrison County, and in that only $657. The county, however, suffers badly, being loser to the amount of $35,000. The Treasurer, after gathering up the greenbacks and papers, made a desperate effort to fade out on horseback, but the authorities overhauled him in durance. Tipton County, by her misplaced confidence, loses about $10,000, DeKalb $20,000, and Allen $35,000. The defalcation of the Treasurer of DeKalb is said to have been caused by the robbery of his safe in February last, by which he lost $18,000. He is believed to be an honest man and upright, and his friends are confident that he would not have proved recreant to his trust if he were not the victim of misfortune. The Treasurer of Allen County, it is said, is also an honest man, but, not wishing to attend to the business himself, intrusted it to others and lost. If there is any extenuation in favor of the Treasurer of Harrison and Tipton Counties it has not come to light."

Kentucky Flags—Meeting of Union Officers in Warren County.

At a recent meeting of citizens of Warren County, Kentucky, who served as officers in the Union army, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, By common consent the officers and soldiers of the several Kentucky regiments in the late war, which resulted in crushing the armed rebellion, placed the war-worn flags and banners which had served so well to encourage their hearts during the dark and perilous hours of war in the custody of their esteemed comrade in arms, the present worthy Governor of this State; and now that his term of service as Governor is near its close, and feeling unwilling that the custody of those cherished emblems of our country's glory should pass into the hands of the accredited representatives of a party whose every sympathy has been with rebels and traitors, and whose highest recommendation to office was their devotion to treason and rebellion, both during and since the war; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint one or more delegates to a general meeting, to be held in the City of Louisville, on the 26th day of August, to take such steps as may be necessary to secure a custodian in the future, as in the past, who can appreciate the inestimable worth of these war-worn and time-honored emblems of Union and Liberty.

Resolved, That, while we yield a reluctant assent to the selection made by rebels of our State and County officers, we cannot and will not consent in time of peace, as we did not in time of war, to the same men selecting the custodian of our beautiful flags and banners.

Distilleries Destroyed in Philadelphia—Inspectors Driven Away.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 22.

JOHN W. BARNES, Revenue Inspector in the Fifth District, accompanied by several assistants and two police officers, visited two distilleries on Tuesday, in Salmon-street, above William, that were illegally in operation, no licenses having been obtained. The malt and mash in both places, contained in twenty-one hogsheads, were destroyed, and the still and other machinery placed in a wagon for removal. The Inspector then visited a distillery at the corner of Ann and William streets, for the purpose of destroying it, but he was resisted by parties inside, who refused to open the doors. While Mr. BARNES was attempting to force an entrance, a crowd of several hundred persons assembled in the street, and while some threw stones at the Inspector and his assistants, others took possession of the wagon and threw the stills and other machinery taken from the other distilleries in the street. Mr. BARNES, finding it impossible to make any headway against so many who were opposed to him, and having been hit several times with bricks, jumped into his wagon and made his escape.

Tragedy in Ohio—Violent Death of a Drunkard's Wife and Child.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 20.

A German woman named Mrs. JOHN FRANK, living on Twelve-mile Creek, back of New-Richmond, Ohio, near the Robb Mill, killed herself on Saturday night last. She is described as a highly intelligent and sensitive woman, who had labored very hard for years to support her family, the husband being a worthless drunkard and idler. She was smart and frugal, and managed to struggle along, and even lay up some scanty savings from her hard earnings. She had eight children. Her husband's last freak was to charge that she was unfaithful to him, and that the baby was not his child. Last Saturday night he came home drunk, and the next morning she and the baby were found in the stable dead. The child had been strangled by its mother's hands, and she had hanged herself. A more pitiful story never was told in this sorrow-laden world.

The Falls of the Palouse River.

A writer in an Oregon paper furnishes a description of the falls of the Palouse River, to which he recently made a visit. The falls are fifty miles from Walla Walla. Their exact height is not known, owing to the difficulty of making an actual measurement. For miles above and below the falls the river is confined to a narrow canyon, several hundred feet in depth. Approaching the falls the chasm makes a sudden turn to the west, when the whole volume of water is precipitated in a single sheet into a basin below. The height of the fall is estimated at 190 feet. It is possible to reach the foot of the fall by going some distance down the river descending into the chasm and clambering over the rocks up the stream. The basin below the fall is about 500 feet across, and nearly circular in form. This fall is somewhat similar to that on the Snoqualmie River, a stream which enters Puget Sound opposite Whidby's Island. The fall on the Snoqualmie is, however, at least 100 feet higher than that on the Palouse. The streams are about equal in size. Washington Territory can therefore boast of two falls which in point of grandeur can hardly be surpassed by any in the world.

THE JAPANESE LILY.—At the Horticultural Exhibition on Tuesday night, was shown a single specimen of the Japanese lily. The exhibitor was A. W. DREER, Esq. All adults in their boyhood will remember the famous "tiger lily" that ornamented the country gardens. This grand flower is the tiger lily upon a scale of triple magnitude, but with an equal hue, in which a delicate solferino at the base of the calix is gradually lost in snowy white. The calix itself is fully nine inches in diameter, the petals are delicately spotted with black, the pistels are upholsterers' hammers in miniature. The odor of the flower is exquisite. It has all the volume of that emanating from the tuberose, with all the delicacy of the primrose or violet. The flora of this country it is a most valuable addition. It cannot too soon be introduced into every garden. The foyer of Agricultural Hall is by no means small, yet the perfume from this single blossom pervaded every part of it. Excepting only the blossom of the Victoria Regia, it is the largest flower we have yet seen.—*Philadelphia North American, Aug. 22.*

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* of the 20th says: "A yacht with a party on board came into the river at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, and being unable to get further came to anchor, the party in the meantime having retired. At 4 o'clock three of the company, without waking the slumberers, spoke a passing boat and were taken to the city. When the sleepers awoke and found three of their party gone, it was supposed they had 'shuffled off the coil.' The flag was put at half-mast, union down, when boats put off to the craft, and their loss was communicated. Some of the party were rowed up in small boats for the purpose of procuring grapnels and other appliances for the recovery of the lost bodies, when the first men they met with on coming ashore were the mourned lost ones."

Senator elect JAMES L. ALCORN of Mississippi, has issued an address to the people of that State urging assent to the terms of restoration, "the latest edition inclusive," defined by Congress. He proposes to create a new party, one of the planks in the platform providing for the exclusion of secessionists from office. He asserts that he was a rebel, but that there must not exist two parties, distinguished solely by race features. He would guarantee a colored man's homestead against sale under execution, and invest him with every right and security which the law may furnish. He begins at once the canvass of the State. He is for instant reconstruction.

A tornado swept over a portion of the town of Granby, in Oswego County, on the afternoon of the 16th inst., accompanied by a rain and a severe hail storm. It came from the southwest, and went to the northeast, covering a tract of not more than a mile in width, and lasting about twenty minutes. It was the severest at South Granby, about seven miles above Fulton. At this point the hail was very heavy, trees were uprooted, and fences were demolished.

A penny paper has been started in Boston, which will "endeavor to exert an influence in behalf of that portion of the community who desire to secure the largest individual freedom in all matters pertaining to private life, and opposed to all legislation of every description tending to abridge the rights of the citizens."

It is estimated by the City Comptroller that the unpaid taxes of the City of New-Orleans amount to about $1,500,000. In a recent message to the Council the Mayor said that he knew of no sufficient reasons why they should not be speedily collected, and recommended that steps be taken at once to enforce their collection.

In St. Joseph, Mo., on the night of the 15th inst., a man named JOEL ROWLINE had an altercation with his two step-sons, JEFF. and JAMES PALMER, and presently drew a revolver and shot them both, one through the thigh and the other in the shoulder. He was arrested.

The New-Orleans *Times* learns from the agent of the Treasury Department, who is charged with the examination of the affairs of the late United States Treasurer in that city, that thus far he has received not a single asset or any kind of return from the delinquent Treasurer referred to.

Workmen are engaged in arranging the upper story of the old Trumbull Building, on the grounds of Yale College, for the use of the President, Secretary and Treasurer. The pictures formerly placed in the gallery are now removed, most of them being placed in the galleries of the Art School.

The Governor of Wisconsin has tendered the position of Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, made vacant by the resignation of Judge DOWNER, to Col. BYRON PAINE, who left the Bench in 1864 to enter the army, and he has accepted.

A little girl who got lost week before last in the Blue Ridge Mountains, was found on the ninth day about three miles from her father's house. She was perfectly well when found, and stated that she had lived on berries.

A hail-storm, which lasted five minutes, broke between 6,000 and 7,000 panes of glass in the railroad shops at Susquehanna, on the afternoon of the 18th inst.

A Society, to be known as the Wisconsin Academy of Science, has been formed in Madison, Wis., with PAUL A. CHADBOURNE, President of the State University, as President.

Col. MICHAEL V. SHERIDAN, brother of the General, who has been sick in New-Orleans with the yellow fever, and at one time in a critical condition, has now fully recovered.

New-Hampshire has thirty savings banks, with an aggregate capital of $11,911,000, an increase over last year of nearly three millions.

Gen. ORD has reappointed the Mayor of Holly Springs, Miss., and the members of the City Council, their term of office having expired.

The strike among the coal-miners at La Salle, Ill., is ended, and the men have resumed work.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
4—Cope et al. vs. Pearsol.	112—Cohen vs. Ottenheimer.
26—Woolf vs. Sichel.	158—Cummings vs. Bennet.
110—Fiedler vs. Kelly.	166—Allen vs. Baker.
111—Mahnken et al. vs. Weyhausen.	168—Hanoven vs. Clinton et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
55—Mathews vs. Murray.	78—Williams vs. Dawes.
57—Weber vs. Wagner.	79—Pincas vs. Hershfield.
61—Allen vs. Bryant.	80—Fuller vs. Mills.
67—Chittenden vs. Greenhall.	81—Wheeler vs. White.
74—Galligan vs. Reilly.	82—Archer vs. Ryan.
75—Kane vs. Beman.	83—Helbert vs the Del., Lac. and W. RR.
76—Dodge vs. Leeland.	84—Wray vs. the N. Y. Express Co.
77—Cordts vs. Ochiltree.	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

LOCATION OF TITLE UNDER FEDERAL GRANTS—ADJUDICATION BY STATE COURTS—ERROR NOT REVIEWABLE HERE.

Ambrose Lanfear, plaintiff in error, vs. H. L. Hunley.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, Eastern District.

Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court.

This case was brought here by writ of error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. We are met at the threshold of the investigation by the proposition, on the part of the defendant in error, that this Court has no jurisdiction of the controversy between the parties, and that the case must be dismissed.

The defendant in error holds the lands in controversy by the right of preëmption under the laws of the United States, and it is admitted that his title is valid and must prevail, unless his adversary has proved a better one. The plaintiff in error insists that such a title is shown in the record, by a grant from the Government of Spain to Paul Toups in 1796, confirmed by the acts of Congress of the 3d of March, 1807, of the 12th of April, 1814, of the 18th of May, 1820, and especially by the act of the 18th of August, 1856.

None of these acts except the last one mentioned attempted to fix definitely the locality and boundaries of the grant. That act refers to surveys made by Hawkes in 1854, and confirms them. The plaintiff in error claims according to these surveys. They include the land in controversy. But the confirmation by this act was accompanied by important conditions. They are as follows:

"Provided, That such confirmation shall only be construed into a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall not affect the rights of any third persons claiming title, either under adverse title or as preëmptor; and provided further, that any person or persons who are now settled on said lands, or any portion of the lands embraced in the said surveys, shall be entitled to have and maintain an action to test the validity of said surveys, and the extent of the said claims of the children of Paul Toups and Daspit St. Amand, numbers seventy-four and five hundred and seventy-nine, and to have the same determined judicially, in the same manner as though the land on which they are settled had been surveyed as public land, and they had been permitted to enter the same by way of preëmption, it being the true intent and meaning of this act that no person who would be now entitled to a right of preëmption to any part of said land, if the same were the property of the United States, shall be deprived of the same unless it is judicially decided that the said surveys were made in conformity with the legal rights of said Ambrose Sanfear under the said confirmation."

These provisions expressly save the rights, whatever they may be, of the defendant in error.

The act, considered in its entirety, confirmed to the plaintiff whatever he was entitled to by virtue of the original grant, conceding that to have been valid. It neither enlarges nor diminishes what the grant gave him. It extinguishes all claim on the part of the United States to the land covered by the surveys; but as regards all adverse claimants, it determines nothing and concludes no one. It gives to the settlers upon the land, in express terms, the right to institute and maintain the litigation necessary to enable them to test the validity of the surveys. It leaves adverse claimants otherwise where they were before Congress legislated upon the subject, and in all respects as if this act had not been passed.

The defendant in error does not deny that a grant was made, as alleged by the plaintiff in error, nor that it was confirmed by Congress; but he denies that its boundaries were properly defined by the surveys of Hawke; and he asserts that if properly located it will not include the land in dispute. The plaintiff in error insists that these surveys conformed to the grant, and that they are made conclusive by the act of 1856.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana gave to this act the same construction which we have given; and proceeded to settle the rights of the parties according to the evidence.

The controversy in that Court turned wholly upon the question of locality of the eastern boundary of the grant. The plaintiff contended that it was a line eighty arpens from the west bank of the Mississippi River. The defendant alleged that it was the Bayou Crocodile. If the plaintiff's claim prevailed, the tract would include the land in controversy; if the defendant's, the opposite result would would follow. The Court, after an elaborate examination of the subject, sustained the theory of the defendant, and gave judgment accordingly.

Has this Court jurisdiction to examine the grounds of this decision?

The case is brought here under the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary Act of 1789. Our authority is derived from and limited by that section. This Court has repeatedly held that it does not warrant the review of an adjudication upon a mere question of boundary. The fact that the land to which the boundary relates is held by a title derived from an act of Congress does not change the result. If the title be admitted as recognized by the act, its location upon the land is a subject wholly within the cognizance of the State tribunals, and it is not within the power of this Court to revise their action. In such cases our authority is limited, to errors relating to the title. If any such are committed, it is our duty to correct them. If there are none, we have no more authority to interpose than in any other case of alleged maladministration of justice by a State Court. A party cannot, by setting up an unfounded claim of title, compel us, after deciding the claim against him, to take to ourselves a jurisdiction which, but for such claim, we could not have exercised. Such a result would make the jurisdiction depend not upon the nature and merits of the case, but upon what the party may choose to allege. In this way, in every case where the title is derived from the United States, and a question of boundary is involved, this Court might be constrained to do what it has uniformly held to be beyond the sphere of its power.

In the case before us the Supreme Court of Louisiana construed correctly the several acts of Congress relating to the subject of the controversy. No greater or different effect would have been given to them here if the case had been brought before us by appeal from a Circuit Court of the United States. Full effect was given to the title. The error, if any were committed, was in locating it upon the land, and fixing its boundaries. In the performance of this function by that Court, no treaty, act of Congress, or authority exercised under the United States was drawn in question. We cannot, therefore, review the conclusions at which the Court arrived. (McDonough vs. McMandon, 3 How., 707; Doe vs. Eschara, 9 How., 448.) The section referred to in express terms forbids it.

The decision having been correct upon the only question before us for consideration, the judgment below is affirmed with costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INTERNAL REVENUE—INFORMER'S INTEREST—WHEN HIS RIGHTS VEST.

The United States vs. About 25,000 Gallons of Distilled Spirits, &c.—This was a question as to the amount due an informer. The suit to forfeit the property for violation of the Internal Revenue Law was commenced on March 3, 1866. On that same day a claim was filed by one J. A. Dorman, who consented in open Court to the condemnation of the spirits, and to the appointment of appraisers of the other property libeled, with a view to paying the appraised value into Court instead of having it sold on condemnation, its forfeiture being also assented to.

The other property, (except certain horse feed, as to which the suit was discontinued,) was appraised at $15,000 on March 6, and a decree was entered on that day condemning the spirits, and directing its sale, and also condemning the other property, and directing the Clerk to retain the proceeds of sale and the money paid into Court until further orders. The other property was discharged from custody on the payment into Court of the $15,000 on the same day. On April 26, 1866, the Court, on motion, vacated the decree of condemnation, and gave the claimant leave to answer and defend. An answer was accordingly filed on May 2, 1866, denying all the allegations of the information. But on Dec. 17, 1866, another decree of condemnation was entered by the claimant's counsel, forfeiting the money in Court, and directing the spirits to be sold. The gross proceeds of the sale were $47,065 95, and the Marshal after deducting his costs—$3,233 64—paid into the Registry of the Court on the 16th of January, 1867, $43,832 31, as the proceeds of sale, making the whole amount in the Registry of the Court $56,946 47, after deducting $1,241 32 costs of the District-Attorney, and $644 52 clerk's costs.

It was then referred to a Commissioner to ascertain and report who was the informer, and to report among other things what shares of the proceeds he would be entitled to under the different acts of Congress, the question as to which act is applicable, being reserved for the Court. The Commissioner reported that Benjamin A. McDonald was the informer. He also reported the facts above stated, and that McDonald did not consent to the order of April 26, opening the previous decree of forfeiture, and that the cause was postponed at the May term, 1866, on application of the United States.

He also reported that the amount due the informer would be as follows:

First—If he should be paid in accordance with the terms of the act of July 13, 1866, it would be $5,000.

Second—If he was entitled to share in the $15,000 according to the act in force at the time when that sum was paid into Court, it would be one-half of that sum and $5,000, making $12,500.

Third—If he was entitled to be paid as to the whole sum according to the act in force at the time of the seizure, it would be $25,473 25.

The ninth section of the act of July 13, 1866, provides that "It is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of the present and all previous provisions of the Internal Revenue Laws granting shares to informers, that no right accrues to or is vested in any informer in any case until the fine, penalty or forfeiture in such case is fixed by judgment or compromise, and the amount or proceeds shall have been paid, when the informer shall become entitled to his legal share of the sum adjudged or agreed upon and received."

The informer claimed that his share should be determined by the law in force when the information was given; that his right vested at that time, subject to the result of the suit; that the decree relates back to the time of the seizure, and that after the decree of forfeiture in March, 1866, his vested rights could not be changed.

Held by the Court—That it has been uniformly held under all Revenue laws that the title of the seizer or informer is liable to be divested by the Government until the money is actually paid over for distribution, (Opinions of Attorneys General, vol. 2, p. 331; The U. S. vs. Morris, 10, Wheat., 290; Norris vs. Crocker 13 How, 440,) and his interest does not become vested in the money until then.

That the ninth section of the act of July, 1866, quoted above is merely declaratory of the previous law on this point.

That till the money is paid over for distribution, the United States have complete control over the suit.

That the $15,000 paid into Court, cannot be regarded as ready for distribution before the decree of condemnation, any more than if it had been in the shape of the property which it represented.

That the Court had the right to set aside the first decree of forfeiture without the consent of the informer.

That the informer is entitled to share according to the act of July 13, 1866, which was in force when his rights became vested, and the Treasury regulations made thereunder, and is therefore entitled to only the sum of $5,000.

Mr. Donohue for the informer; District-Attorney Courtney for the United States.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 22.

By Judge Barnard.

The People ex rel. Edward Parker vs. The President, &c., of the Knickerbocker Ice Company; motion denied. Jeannette B. Lute vs. Henry Gilbert, &c.; I do not think it proper to withdraw from the fund any additional sum by way of extra allowance; motion denied. In the matter of the Receiver of the Russell File Company; motion granted. Ann E. Stephens vs. Frank R. Sherion et al.; it the defendant pays within ten days, the balance of the mortgage, with interest thereon, and the expenses of foreclosure, the motion is denied, otherwise granted. Henry Volkening vs. The State Insurance Company of Jersey City; motion granted on payment of $10 costs and disbursements, and giving a bond, to be approved, to pay any judgment that may be recovered. James Thompson vs. Matthew O'Rourke; motion denied.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 22.

By Judge Cardozo.

Jewett vs. Pike; Receiver may be appointed. Riegelmann vs. Klemm; motion denied; no costs. Hine vs. Wetherill; Motion denied with $7 costs. Stern vs. Lloyd; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 22.

By Judge Barbour.

W. S. Smith vs. H. G. Fowler et al.; motion of reference granted; C. Muller, vs. V. Benner; default opened on terms.

By Judge McCunn.

T. C. Durant vs. L. Einstein et al.; order settled; papers in Clerk's office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 22, 1867.

$45,000 U. S. 6s.'81, C.	110⅞	100 West. U. Tel	42⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s.5-20s. C. '62	113	210 do......2d call	42⅛
160,000 do	112⅞	251 do	42
30,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64	109	125 Citizens Gas	127
2,000 do	109	100 Adams Ex. Co.	75
26,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R. '62	108½	100 do	74½
30,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, '65 C.	110⅛	100 Atlantic Mail	113
75,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New Issue	107¾	100 Pacific Mail	147
4,500 do	107⅞	400 do	[illegible]
10,000 do	108	200 do......2d call	147
10,000 U.S. 5s. 10-40, C.	102⅛	50 do	146½
5,000 Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s. 2d Ser.	106⅞	100 N. Y. Cen.	104⅜
50,000 do. Third Ser.	107	300 do......2d call	104⅜
50,000 do	107	100 Erie R.....b30	68⅜
18,000 Tenn. 6s......x-c	66	100 do.....b10	68⅜
1,000 do.....2d call	65½	1100 do	68⅜
1,000 Conn. St. 6s.	101	100 do	68⅜
3,000 Tenn. 6s., new	65	400 do......2d call	68⅜
3,000 do	64¾	100 Bos. Hart. & Erie	15⅝
10,000 do	64½	100 do	15½
5,000 N. Y. St. Bounty Loan...Reg.	106½	100 do.....s30	15⅝
2,000 N. Car. 6s....New	54	200 Reading R.	103⅜
1,000 do	53½	500 do.....s60	103¼
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	102⅛	100 do.....2d call	103⅜
10,000 do	102½	200 do	103⅜
10,000 do.....2d call	102½	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	79⅝
10,000 O. & M. C.	26¼	100 do.....b30	79⅝
10,000 do	26⅜	100 do	79⅝
20,000 do	26	400 Clev. & Pitts	91⅜
60,000 do	26⅛	200 Ill. Cen.	119
		200 Chi. & N. W.	44⅜
		1500 C. & N. W. Pr.	68⅜
		500 do.....b30	68¼
		100 do......2d call	68⅜
		100 do	68½
		100 do	68⅜
		100 do	68⅜

20,000 C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bs.	82	400 Cleve. & Tol.	122
4,000 Tol.&Wab. 2d M.	80	200 Chic. & R. I....b30	102
5,000 P.F.W.& C. 2d M	99	600 do	101⅞
5,000 Troy, S.&R. 1st.m	97	100 do	102
100 Canton Co.	45⅜	100 do......2d call	101⅞
100 do	45⅜	100 do	101⅞
10 Bank of Republic	116	50 Mil. & St. P. R.	48⅜
100 Mariposa Pr.	19	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	64⅜
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	33¾	200 do	64⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '65, New Is.	108	200 M. S. & N. I.	79¾
3,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, New	108⅜	200 do......2d call	80
25,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 2d series	107	200 Cleve. & Pitts	91⅜
4,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 3d Series	107	400 do	91⅞
1,000 Tenn. 6s....new	65	250 Chi. & N. W.	44⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s....ex-c	66	800 do.....b30	44⅝
4,000 O. & Miss. 1stM.	86	200 Mil. & St. Paul	47⅜
3,000 Erie 1st M.	107½	100 do	44⅞
100 Canton Co.	45	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	68⅜
200 West. U. Tel.	42⅜	200 do	68⅞
100 Boston W. P.	20⅜	100 do......2d call	68⅝
1200 Reading. R	103⅜	100 Chi. & R. I.	102
25 do	104	300 do	101⅞
600 N. Y. Cen.	104⅝	100 do	102
300 Erie Railroad	68⅜	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	64⅜
200 do.....2d call	68⅝	100 Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	103⅜
		200 do	103⅜
		100 Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	150
		100 Bost. Hart. & Erie.	15⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$40,000 Ohio & M. C.	26⅜	800 Reading R.	103⅜
50 Mer. U. Ex. $30 pd	18	800 Clev. & Pitts	91⅜
100 Pacific Mail	147⅜	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	122
300 West. U. Tel.	42⅜	600 Chic. R. I. & P.	102⅜
200 do.....b10	42⅜	100 do.....c	102⅜
200 N. Y. Cen.	104⅜	100 do.....b3	102⅜
100 do.....c	104⅜	100 do.....s5	102⅜
1800 Erie R.	68⅜	100 P. F. W. & C.	103⅜
900 do.....c	68⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. R.	44⅜
100 do	68⅜	600 do	44⅜
300 do.....c	68⅜	200 do.....b30	44⅜
300 do	68⅜	100 do.....c	44⅜
100 do.....s10	68⅜	300 Chic. & N.W. Pf.	68⅜
1300 M. S. & N. I.	79⅞	100 do.....s15	68⅜
600 do.....b3	80	13.0 do	68⅜
200 do.....b15	80	200 do	68⅜
300 do.....c	79⅞	500 do.....b3	68⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Pac. M. S. Co.	147⅜	200 N. Y. Cen.	104⅜
100 do	147⅜	200 Reading R.....b3	103⅜
100 do.....b30	147⅜	100 Tol., W. & W.	48
100 West. U. Tel	42⅜	100 M. & St. P. Pf	48⅛
100 do	42⅜	400 Mich. S. N. I.	79⅞
100 do.....b90	42⅜	100 do.....s10	79⅞
100 do.....s10	42⅜	100 P.F.W.& C.	103⅜
200 do.....b3	42⅜	400 Chi. R.I. & Pac.	102⅜
200 Mer. U. Ex. $30 p.	17	100 do.....b10	102⅜
100 Hud. Riv. R.	124	100 do	102⅜
400 do	123⅞	500 Chic. & N. W.	44⅜
100 do	123⅞	100 do.....b5	44⅜
900 Erie R.	68⅜	600 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	68⅜
100 do.....b15	68⅜	100 do.....c	68⅜
800 do.....b3	68⅜	500 do.....s30	68⅜
200 do.....c	68⅜	100 do.....s5	68⅜
200 do.....b5	68⅜	100 do.....b15	68⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Quick. Min.	27⅜	600 Erie R.	68⅜
100 Pac. Mail SS. Co.	147⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts....s30	91
100 West. U. Tel.	42⅜	300 Chi., R. I. & P.	102⅜
100 do.....b30	42⅜	100 do	102⅜
300 Reading R.	103⅜	300 Chi. & N. W.	44⅜
200 do.....b30	103⅜	100 do.....b30	45
800 Mich. S. & N. I.	80⅜	100 do.....s3	44⅞
100 do.....b30	80⅜	100 Chic. & N. W. P.	68⅜
100 do.....s5	80⅜	600 do	68⅜
100 Hud. Riv. R.	123⅞	100 Butler Coal....s30	15
400 do	123⅞		

THURSDAY, Aug. 22—P. M.

Money has not varied in price since our last. Call Loans have been made freely at 4@5 ₱ cent., on the pledge of the Public Funds, and of Railway Collaterals. A few exceptional negotiations have been completed at 3 ₱ cent. The wants of street borrowers have been less pressing. Discounts have been moderately active on the basis of 6@7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum for strictly choice to prime grades of short-date commercial paper. The banks have made some further remittances of currency to the interior. The Government Office reports very moderate offerings of the matured Compound Interest Notes for redemption. About $7,000,000 of Retired Notes are now in the Sub-Treasury, and counted in its cash balances. On being sent forward to the Department, there to be canceled and destroyed, they will be credited to the local office as disbursements. The Office closed the day with balances amounting to $139,294,245, on receipts, during the day, of $2,605,879, including $453,000 from Customs, against payments of $1,789,765.

Gold has been as high as 141¼ to-day, on a temporary revival of the speculative demand. The market, however, has been less buoyant through the afternoon, under freer offerings of coin, partly, it has been stated, on Treasury account. The later dealings were without spirit, and the final quotation was 140⅞, or a fraction off the closing price yesterday. The export inquiry has been quite unimportant. The *Weser*, for Bremen, carried off only $123,276 in specie. The customs drain was nearly half a million to-day, making the aggregate, in this line, thus far in the current week (four days) $2,090,000. Foreign Exchange has been very tame, on a fairly supplied and nominally steady market.

The Specie shipments from San Francisco from Jan. 1 to July 27, 1867, were $24,640,435, against $24,461,131, same time last year.

Moderate dealings have been reported in Railway and Miscellaneous Share property, through the day, on a fluctuating market. In the afternoon there was quite a revival of interest in the New-York Roads, as also in Rock Island and Northwest, and the general list sympathized to the extent of a fractional advance on the reduced prices made earlier in the day. The market closed rather buoyantly.

The Public Funds have been more active to-day. The forenoon sales indicated a further slight yielding in values. Through the afternoon prices rallied an ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on a somewhat spirited call for the coin-bearing bonds, particularly the earliest and latest issues of the Five-twenties.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅝	102⅛	N. West Pref.	68⅞	68¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113¼	113⅛	Rock Island	102½	102¼
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	108⅛	108½	Fort Wayne	104½	103¾
N. Y. Central	104⅜	104⅝	W. U. Telegraph.	42½	42⅜
Erie	69	68¾	Cumberland	34⅛	34
Hudson	124⅛	123¾	Mariposa, Pref.	19	18
Reading	104⅛	103⅝	St. Paul Pref.	65	64½
Mich. Southern.	80¼	80¼	Pacific Mail	147¼	147⅛
Pittsburgh.	91⅝	92⅛	Toledo&Wabash	48⅝	48
Tenn. 6s, new.	65	65	American Gold.	141⅛	140¾
Northwest	44⅝	45	Bills on London.	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the latest call of the Government Department Stock Exchange:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	138½	5-20 cou., small	108
6 ₱ cent., 1868	137	5 ₱ cent., coup., 1871	115
6 ₱ cent. coupon, 1868	137	End. cou., 1871	118
6 ₱ cent., reg. 1881	110	5 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1874	108⅛
500 & 1,000, '81	110⅝	5 ₱ cent. cou., 1874	110⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	113⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	109	7 3-10 1st series	107
5-20 500 & 1,000	110⅛	7 3-10 2d series	107
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108	7 3-10 3d series	107
5-20 cou., 1867	108⅛		

The bids for the State and City Bonds were as follows:

N.Y. 7 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1870	103	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Illinois War Loan	100¼
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Indiana 5 ₱ ct. War Lo	93
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	100⅛	Michigan 7 ₱ c. W. Ln.	100
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868	66
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Tennessee 6s. new bds	64⅛
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1878	100⅛	Georgia 6s	73½
N.Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	93	Georgia 7s, new bonds.	84
N.Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	93	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	54
Brooklyn 6 ₱ c. w. l.	94	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	53⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	101	Missouri 6s	102¼
Illinois Canal Bds, 1860	100	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	102⅛
Illinois reg. 1860	100	California 7s	121
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	100¼	Far's L'n & Tr't Co.	125
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	100¼	Union Trust Co	112
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100¼	Manhat'n G. Lt Co.	158
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Shares.

New-York	125	People's	135
America	140	Market	110
Fulton	152	Shoe and Leather	111
Merchants' Exch'ge.	110	Continental	106⅛
Commerce	117⅛	Impt'rs. & Traders'	115
Ocean	104	Central National	106
American Exchange	116	Ninth National	106⅛
Bank of the Repub.	116	Tenth National	105
Hanover	112	Oriental	135
Metropolitan	131		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	91⅛	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es	92	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	92	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 con.	105	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	105	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	74
Erie 1st mort.. 1867	105	Gal. & Chic.. Ext.	101
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	98
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	90	Chi. & R. I. Pac. Is.	91
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	88	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	101⅛
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st M. '77.	90	N. J. Central 2d M	103
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869	104⅛	Pitts., Ft. W.&Ch. 2d M.	96⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M.. s.f. '85	104⅛	Pitts., Ft. W.&Ch. 3d M.	88
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	100	Cleve. & P. 3d M., Con.	89
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	70⅛
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. 69-72	108⅛	Chi. & A., S. Fund. 1st m.	101
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	111⅛	Chi. & Alton Income	91
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	92	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	86
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96⅛	Peninsula R. R. bonds	81
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ₱ c.	99	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo	102	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	82	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	50
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	82	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96
Lack & W Bds	98		

In noticing the progress of funding the Public Indebtedness, the *Daily Bulletin* of this city, representing financial and commercial interests, says:

"The funding of the first issue of Seven-thirties, amounting to $300,000,000, has been very successfully accomplished, only about $10,000,000 remaining unfunded at the time of maturity, and the most of these will be funded before the 15th of September. Of the compound interest notes about $4,100,000 were paid at the Sub-Treasury in this City last week, the balance will be paid as fast as presented. We believe that the manner in which these short obligations have been managed by the Secretary meets with general approval, and has inspired a confidence in his ability to fund or pay off advantageously the whole of the remaining seven-thirties and the compound interest notes at the proper time. When the whole war debt of the United States is consolidated into long bonds it will be much more easily managed by any financial officer than in its present shape, made up of various sorts of obligations quite dissimilar in character. As to the rumors of a possible change in the Secretary of the Treasury, we cannot believe that there is any truth in them, and this opinion is based as much upon the fact that Mr. MCCULLOCH has done nothing to render himself obnoxious to either political party as that he has generally managed so well his department."

And in mentioning the correspondence which we gave in our last paper, relative to the alleged frauds in the Treasury Department, the *Bulletin* remarks:

"It was reported in the Street to-day that the author of the misrepresentations and his aiders and abetters, are laboring both here and at the capital to manufacture a sort of public opinion adverse to the present head of the Department, whose displacement is earnestly desired by certain parties here, having personal or political purposes to promote. It was even stated that their favorite candidate for the succession is now in Washington, working adroitly in the interest of his friends and of the movement which enlists all their energies. It would, doubtless, be advantageous to these friends and this movement if such a change in the administration of the national finances could be so promptly effected as to give to the more influential originators of the scheme early practical control of the Department and its patronage. Such control would be to them an element of great power, financially and politically; to gain possession of this source of influence, they are prepared to persevere in their intrigues, with zeal and means proportioned to the value of the object which they desire to accomplish. We feel assured, however, that Secretary MCCULLOCH is not at all likely to be disturbed in his position. *He fills it, and discharges its duties, most acceptably, not only to the President*, who esteems him and confides in him as a friend and reliable counsellor, *but also to the general public, who have no sinister schemes to advance*, and who only demand that their official agents shall be as capable, upright and truly conservative, as the present Honorable Secretary has shown himself to be."

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent., payable Sept. 2.

The official statement of the deposits and coinage at the United States Branch Mint in San Francisco for the quarter ending June 30, 1867, is as follows:

		Value.
Gold deposits		$5,479,320
Silver deposits and purchases		71,517
Total		$5,550,837
Gold coinage	255,500	$5,805,000
Silver	30,000	17,193
Totals	325,500	$5,822,193

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 20th states that:

"The monotonous drouth of the past two or three weeks was most agreeably broken at an early hour this morning by a refreshing shower, and at the present writing the sky is clouded, threatening more rain. Business on the street was on this account rather quiet. There was a good demand for money, mostly by country banks and commission merchants, and the general features of the market represented no change since Saturday. Several of the institutions received currency from the East this morning, which enables them to meet all drafts without being pinched. New-York funds were flat, selling in the round way between banks at ⅛@1-10 discount buying, and par@1-20 premium selling. Buffalo and Oswego Sight were taken at ⅜@3-5 discount."

From the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of the 20th inst., we learn that:

"There is good local demand for money, and currency is still going to the country, although the outward flow is not as heavy. Rates of interest are firm at 8@10 ₱ cent. for prime mercantile paper within the circle of bankers and their customers, and 10@12 ₱ cent. for good outside paper. Exchange is steady, with receipts about equal to the demand. The buying rate is 1-10@50c. discount, and the selling price uniformly 50c. premium."

The New-Orleans *Crescent* of Saturday last remarks that:

"The news from Texas, which we present to-day, is by no means reassuring. A planter writes from Gonzales that the cotton crop is destroyed in the south and east as far as he has information. The Houston *Telegraph* hopes, we see by the *Picayune*, that a second growth of cotton may add considerably to the yield. It bases this hope on the fact that the worm has commenced operations very early, and the probability that the late Spring may be followed by a late Fall, giving the plants some chance to recover. The prospect for a fine crop was never better in Sumter County, Ga. From Memphis we have cheering accounts of the situation near there.

In Arkansas, though the planters are not so abundantly blessed that they could not bear better fortune with some degree of fortitude, the chances appear generally much more favorable than in this State. The fields in Ashley County do not promise to do as well as they did last year; but as more acres are planted, there is an expectation of raising about the same number of bales as were produced last season. In Prairie County the prospect is good, and in Desha County excellent. Arkansas County has suffered severely from rains and overflow. The worm does not seem anxious to ruin Arkansas yet.

Alabama seems to be doing tolerably well. The growing cotton in Coosa County promises a very excellent yield. It looks well in Elmore, but there is a rumor of worms in that county. Butler is rejoicing in the flourishing condition of its fields. The boll worm has appeared in Conecuh, but a two-thirds crop is expected there. We fancy that this is the genuine army worm, from the hint at its habits given by the planter who writes concerning it. In Barbour County the cotton crops look better than they have for years. The planters of Wilcox County have more than heard of the worms, but they were not abundant at latest advices. In the vicinity of Gainesville, Sumter County, the cotton was progressing finely on the 12th inst., and no worms had been seen there.

Yazoo County, Miss., has not been disturbed by caterpillars. Madison is in the same comfortable situation. The cotton is backward in the latter county, and in the former rain is much needed. The grass has injured the crop considerably in Yazoo. Near Osyka, in Pike County, the worms, though they have put in an appearance, have done but little damage thus far. It is thought that from half to two-thirds of a crop will be secured. The worms are committing very serious ravages about Port Gibson, in Claiborne County. We are informed by a cotton house of high standing that their letters from the line of the Jackson Railroad report that the worms are at work, and very destructive.

In Jackson and Bienville Parishes, in this State, the worms had shown themselves prior to the 6th inst., but had not effected much injury to the cotton. Some parts of De Soto Parish are suffering terribly from their ravages, while other portions are comparatively exempt. The worms are disappearing from Carroll Parish. We fear it is only to web, but the correspondent of one of our friends thinks they are not likely to do much harm there this year. From Durand's Landing, on Red River, we learn that the crop of Little River and Isle Bienville is almost wholly gone. Further information from Rapides confirms the worst stories from that Parish. From Pointe Coupee and from Natchitoches we get repetitions of very melancholy reports. The caterpillars have accomplished a great deal of harm in Caldwell Parish. They are at work near Danville Landing, on the Ouachita, and near Monroe. One planter writing from the neighborhood of Monroe relates his experience in attempting to kill them. After trying and failing with ashes, lime, sulphur fumes and tobacco, he is killing them by hand, and thinks this primitive method of destroying the pests to be the best now attainable. They are working slowly in Franklin Parish. From East Baton Rouge we hear of damage, but it is not universal. There are worms in Tensas Parish, but they have not been very destructive thus far. In St. Helena they have done little harm, and there is a prospect of from a third to half a crop."

The State Treasurer of Missouri has issued the following notice to holders of Union Military Bonds:

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Aug. 15, 1867.

Union military bonds of all dates will continue to be received at this office for redemption from day to day until all are presented and paid.

Interest on all presented before the 6th of November, 1867, will be computed and paid to the 7th of August, 1867.

Interest on all presented on and after the 6th day of November, 1867, will be computed and paid to that date (Nov. 6, 1867.)

Unpaid Union military bonds will cease to bear interest on and after the 6th of November, 1867.

The State now having the money for the payment of these bonds exclusively, idle in her Treasury, the said date (Nov. 6, 1867,) has been fixed upon as the limit to which they may bear interest, in justice to herself and all her creditors.

All concerned are directed to take notice hereof.

Very respectfully, WM. BISHOP, State Treasurer.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1867.

SIR: Your letter of the 31st ult., relative to papers executed in proceedings in bankruptcy, has been received.

A register's deed to the assignee should be stamped as a general contract or agreement, and if it contains powers these should have their appropriate stamps.

The bond of the assignee for the faithful discharge of duty requires a $1 stamp.

A letter of attorney to represent creditors, requires a fifty-cent stamp, as a power for a purpose not particularly specified in schedule B.

The deed of assignee to purchasers should be stamped at the usual rate of deeds.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting Commissioner.

To W. JOHN FINNELL, Esq., Register, &c., Covington, Ky.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 22.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	15,406	Malt, bushels	750
Flour, bags	....	Pork, bbls	60
Cornmeal, bbls	889	Cut Meats, pckgs	8
Cornmeal, bags	288	Lard, pckgs	180
Wheat, bushels	13,210	Beef, trcs. and bbls.	....
Corn, bushels	125,139	Whisky, bbls.	539
Rye, bushels	8,957	Petroleum, bbls.	6,918

ASHES—Have been in limited demand at $9 25 for Pots, and $12@$12 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for, including Java at 24c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18½c.@20c., Maracaibo 17½c.@18½c., Laguayra 17c.@18c., Rio 14½c.@19c., St. Domingo 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—A fair demand prevails to-day at about previous quotations. Middling grades closed at 28c.@29½c. ₱ lb., on sales and resales of 1,850 bales against receipts of 541 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week, bales	7,549
Receipts last week	5,968
Receipts preceding week	4,294
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	423,902
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	647,676
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	344,842
Exports since Sept. 1	467,046
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	462,927
Estimated stock on hand here	53,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,857,500
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,559,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	115,000

EGGS—Have been in limited demand and heavy. We quote Jersey, extra brands, loss off, at 25c.; State and Pennsylvania, loss off, at 24c.@25c.; Ordinary Western, loss off, at 22c.@23c.; Western, by express, at 23c.@24c.; Canada, loss off, at 23c.@24c. ₱ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and quoted down 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 35@$8 35; very poor to good extra State at $9@$10 75; good to choice extra State at $10 75@$11 75; poor to good shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio at $9 10@$10 80 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 35@$8 35
Extra State	9 00@11 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 00@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 10@10 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 85@13 75
Extra Genesee	11 75@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@14 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand but at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 970 bbls., at $9 90@$14 for new, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in fair request at from $7@$9 25 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $5 60 for City, $6 for State, and on private terms for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 325 bbls. and sacks, at $12 50@$14 25 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

FRUIT—Domestic varieties have been in fair request, including Apples, Virginia, ₱ bbl., $4@$5; Apples, ordinary, ₱ bbl., $2@$3; Peaches, Norfolk, ₱ crate, $1 50@$2 50; Peaches, Delaware, ₱ basket, 75c.@$1 50; Peaches, Jersey, ₱ basket, 75c.@$1 50; Whortleberries, ₱ bushel, $2@$2 50; Blackberries, Lawton, ₱ quart, 10c.@14c.; Blackberries, common, ₱ bushel, $3@$4; Pears, common, ₱ bbl., $3@$3 25; Pears, Bell, ₱ bbl., $5@6; Plums, Damson, ₱ basket, $3@$4; Watermelons, ₱ 100, $25@$35; Muskmelons, ₱ bbl., 50c.@$1. Prime Apples are in fair demand; poor are not wanted. Peaches are dull. Apples, State, 7½c.@8½c.; Apples, Western, 6½c.@7½c.; Apples, Southern, 4c.@4½c.; Peaches, new Southern, 20c.@25c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 9½c.@10c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 8½c.@9½c.; Cherries, new pitted, 25c.@28c., ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, at reduced and irregular prices. Sales since our last 18,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 45@$2 55; Amber Michigan at $2 36; White Genesee at $2 45; Amber State, very choice, at $2 38; White Southern at $2 40@$2 45; Amber do. at $2 30@$2 34; and White California at $2 75@$2 85 per bushel. Corn has been depressed and lower. The glaring discrepancy in the recent telegraphic quotations from Liverpool has been warmly discussed to-day, especially by the shipping interest, at the Produce Exchange. Sales have been reported since our last of 85,000 bushels, at $1 10@$1 13½ for poor to extra Mixed Western afloat and in store, closing at $1 10@$1 12½; $1 04@$1 09 for unsound and damp, and $1 13@$1 22 for Yellow and White Western and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive at former prices. Sales have been reported of 6,300 bushels new Illinois and Ohio at $1 75@$1 85 ₱ bushel. Barley continues quiet and nominal. Of Barley Malt, 3,400 bushels were sold at $1 60@$1 65 ₱ bushel. Oats have been depressed and lower. The demand has been restricted. We quote Western at from 75c.@86c. for the whole range of sound here, and 70c.@75c. for unsound; State at 85c.@87c.; Jersey and Southern at 56c.@83c., as in quality; sales 31,000 bushels, part to arrive. Beans are scarce with a light demand at unchanged rates. We quote: Beans, Marrows, hand-picked, $4 40@$4 70; Beans, Mediums, hand-picked, $4 25@$4 40; Beans, Kidneys, hand-picked, $4 50@$4 75; Prime Beans, mixed parcels, $3@$4; Peas, Canada, in bulk, $1 25@$1 30; Peas, Canada, in bbls., $1 40@$1 45 ₱ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 24 hours, prior to 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1867: H. G. Hebard, Montezuma, malt; Emily B., Buffalo, corn; W. Harden, Fultonville, oats, &c.; H. Alexander, Jr., Rome, flour, &c.; George E. Jennings, Buffalo, wheat; Galt, Buffalo, corn; Ida O. Sawyer, Buffalo, corn; Manhattan, Buffalo, corn; C. H. Smith, Buffalo, corn; Col. J. D. Ames, Alton, wheat; Charlotta, Geneva, wheat, oats; Ida Miller, Oswego, corn.

HAY—North River has been in fair request and firm at 87c.@$1 for new and old shipping, and $1 30@$1 70 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in less demand at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive, including American crop of 1866 at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ₱ lb. The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal* says: "The drenching rains of the past week have improved the condition of the growing crop in this county. Many yards which a fortnight since promised very few Hops, will afford a handsome yield. The reports generally are more favorable, and the probability is that we shall have Hops to export. Springfield, which at one time was the great Hop growing town of Otsego, will make a very poor show this year."

MOLASSES—Has been in very moderate request, Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; including English Islands at 53c.@55c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 58½c.@60c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $4@$10 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Is in some request at 17c.@18c. for Crude; 12c.@12½c. for Crude in bulk; 26c.@31c. for Refined, in bond; and 41½c.@46c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in fair supply with a better demand at improved prices. We quote: New Potatoes, Jersey, $2@$2 25; Long Island, $2 12@$2 50; Onions, ₱ bbl., $2@2 25; Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl., $1 25@$1 50; Cabbages, ₱ 100, $4@$7; Tomatoes, ₱ basket, 50c.@75c.; Cucumbers, ₱ 100, 50c.@75c.; Squashes, White, ₱ bbl., $1; Squashes, Golden, ₱ bbl., $2.

POULTRY—Has been in fair demand, but receipts being very large, prices are not as firm. We quote: Live Poultry. Turkeys, ₱ lb., 22c.@24c.; Fowls, ₱ lb., 17c.@18c.; Spring Chickens, ₱ pair, 50c.@$1; Geese, ₱ pair, $1 50@$2; Ducks, ₱ pair, 75c.@$1.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active and much firmer Sales since our last of 6,750 bbls., in lots, at $23 37@$23 62 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 35 cash, $22 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 75 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been inactive at 10½c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@17c., for Hams, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 230 pkgs. Bacon has been in fair request; ice-cured light long rib sold at 13c.; long clear at 12½c., ₱ lb.; total sales, 250 boxes. Lard has been in lively demand, partly for export, at firmer rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@14c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 140 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Beef Hams continue inactive at $39@$40 ₱ bbl. Butter has been in less request at 26c.@40c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@30c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 6c.@14c. ₱ lb. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice the week's business in Butter and cheese thus: The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 11,607 packages. Fine State Firkins are in larger receipt than at any previous period of the season, being the result of recent heavy purchases in the country. The demand for this style remains good at our quotations for Eastern, Southern and local trade, with some inquiry for the California markets, and any decided change in the market before the movement of stock for the Fall trade is improbable. Fresh Pail Butters are generally quite poor in quality, and fine selections only command outside price. Western Butters are dull and heavy, the fine qualities only being taken for City trade, lack of color preventing their use for shipping purposes, while low and medium qualities are substantially without demand. Grease Butters are dull and lower. We quote: Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, 35c.@40c. Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, 35c.@38c.; New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, 32c.@33c.; New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, 28c.@30c.; New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, 27c.@30c.; New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, 28c.@30c.; North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, 25c.@28c.; Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, 22c.@24c.; Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, 16c.@22c.; Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, 15c.@18c.; Grease Butter, original packages, 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 39,617 boxes. The demand for export continues active, particularly for fine to extra qualities, which are now readily taken at our quotations. It is now generally conceded that prices have touched bottom, both here and in England, and a more regular market at least may be confidently anticipated. Our quotations are unchanged, market closing with great firmness: Factory Dairies, extra, 13c.@14c.; Factory Dairies, fair, 11c.@12½c.; Farm Dairies, extra, 11c.@12c.; Farm Dairies, fair, 10c.@11c.; Skimmed Cheese, 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in request at uniform prices. Sales since our last, 1,250 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 240 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at from 14c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 750 bbls., in lots, at 35c.@37c., in bond, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 15,000 bushels Corn, at 2½d. by sail, and 4½d. by steamer, ₱ bushel. For Cadiz a brig, and for Malaga a bark on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytynge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mr. W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. E. Lamb.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Mr. Jas. H. Taylor, Mr. George Becks, Mr. J. W. Coggswell, Miss Minnie Monk, Miss Jennie Gourlay, Miss Adah Monk.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, ROOKWOOD and MISCHIEF MAKING. Characters by Miss Leo Hudson, Miss Virginia Howard, Mr. Henry St. Leon, Chas. Warwick, &c.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, MOTHER GOOSE AND HER GOLDEN EGG. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DIAVOLO; OR, NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

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TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Viennese organ of Baron Von BEUST asserted yesterday that a defensive alliance had been formed between Austria and France.

It is said that one of the results of the Salzburg Conference is a determination to insist that the South German States shall unite in a confederation, of which Austria is to be the head. It is also stated that an agreement has been arrived at between the two Emperors as to the policy to be hereafter pursued by Austria and France in the Eastern question.

GENERAL.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday, resolutions respectively providing for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to examine candidates for the practice of medicine, and instructing the Committee on Revision to amend the section relative to the pay of members of the Legislature, were laid over. The Convention subsequently went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Counties, Towns and Villages, and that subject was discussed until the hour for taking a recess arrived. During the evening session a resolution forbidding the passage, by the Legislature, of any act sanctioning donations to corporations or private persons was adopted.

The sixteenth meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science is now being held in Burlington, Vt. The morning session was occupied by the reception of 45 papers, which, having been presented for discussion, were read by the Secretary. In the afternoon, papers on the optical method of studying sound, the new determination of the distance of the sun, the distribution of precious metals in the United States, the protection of the mining interests of the country, and a document relating to theories between stale and freshened bread, were read. The meetings will continue several days.

The train from Macon met with a serious accident yesterday morning at a culvert between Stations 12 and 13. The engine passed over safely, but the tender fell through, throwing the train down the embankment. The cars were crowded with passengers, but none were hurt, except an express messenger, who is badly injured. The freight, express and smoking cars are a complete wreck. The passengers arrived at 1:30 P. M. The steamer *Herman Livingston*, for New-York, waited, so there was no detention to through passengers.

Official dispatches received in Washington announce a decided improvement in Mexican affairs. JUAREZ will have no serious opposition for the Presidency. ORTEGA has no strength outside of Matamoras, and there the public sentiment is about equally divided.

Gen. SHERIDAN telegraphs to Washington that the yellow fever has assumed an epidemic form in New-Orleans. Several of his officers are ill with it, and he desires authority to employ additional nurses.

LOCAL.

GEORGE WALKER, a shoplifter, recently convicted of larceny and sentenced to the Penitentiary, was yesterday brought before Judge BARNARD on a writ of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of having him released on bail. The Judge dismissed the writ and remanded the prisoner, on the ground that the latter had entered upon his term of imprisonment. In deciding the case the Judge remarked that the only instance on the records of that Court where a prisoner had been admitted to bail after his term of punishment had commenced, was the one of STEPHEN H. BRANCH, who was convicted of having perpetrated a libel on Mr. DRAPER and Mr. TIEMANN. That was an exceptional case and would not be followed by the Judges in this district.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Ex-Judge BOSWORTH in the chair. By resolution the Board defined the "vicinity" of New-York City wharves, as mentioned in the quarantine laws, to be within 1,760 yards of the same. Permission was refused to the Soldiers' Business, Messenger and Dispatch Company to erect booths upon the sidewalks of the City, upon the ground that the Board is prohibited from so doing by a recent enactment of the Legislature.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the gangway of the steamship *South America*, lying at Pier No. 43 North River, suddenly broke in the centre, precipitating five men and one woman into the river. They were quickly drawn out, with no other damage than the wetting.

The Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon, Ex-Judge BOSWORTH in the chair. Fifty-five cases of alleged violation of the Excise Law were tried, with a verdict adverse to the accused in only nine instances.

WM. BAZINE, a Cuban, was arrested yesterday on six different charges of robbing boarding-houses. He had been in the habit of engaging board at respectable houses and then carrying off any property he could lay his hands on.

A meeting was held last evening at which preliminary measures were taken for holding a grand fair, at which will be exhibited the manufactures of journeymen mechanics only.

The argument of the motion for alimony and counsel fee, in the case of MURPHY *vs.* MURPHY, was concluded yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge BARNARD. Decision reserved.

PATRICK WELSH escaped from the Kings County Penitentiary on Tuesday night.

The funeral of Hon. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, late United States Minister at the Court of Prussia, took place yesterday afternoon from the Methodist Episcopal Church in Twenty-second-street.

Gold closed yesterday at 140⅞. The funds were more active. Stocks variable. Money easy. Produce and Merchandise less sought after. Breadstuffs were lower. Pork and Lard higher. Freights quiet and depressed.

The Emigration Question—Reforms Effected and Reforms Needed.

The Emigration Commissioners appear to have taken certain steps at their Wednesday's meeting, with a view to satisfy public sentiment as to the management of one particular branch of their official work. There is no one in a position which could enable him to judge of the character of the Commissioners, who entertains for a moment any doubt of their personal or official integrity. But there has been a growing suspicion in the minds of business men engaged in the passenger carrying trade, as well as of those interested in the welfare of emigrants generally, that what may be called the interior branch of the Emigration Office has not been as judiciously and satisfactorily managed as it might be; that there has been a certain looseness in the arrangements sanctioned by the Commissioners for the inland transportation of passengers at fixed rates; that the facilities for turning the exchange of money to the personal benefit of outside agents recognized by the Commission have been greater than they should be; and that, in short, the organization invited a full and searching investigation.

The Commissioners themselves, wisely deferring to public opinion, have taken the initiative in the inquest as to the conduct of some of the railroad and steamboat agents who have had access to the emigrant depot, and whose facilities for defrauding emigrants were even greater than if they had been the employes of the Commissioners, and paid fixed salaries.

The sum of the charges, it will be remembered, were that the agents having access to Castle Garden, had in repeated instances charged higher steamboat and railroad fares for the transportation of emigrants to given points, than the fares publicly advertised by various lines of transportation. In some cases the rates at the recognized Castle Garden agency were fifteen and twenty per cent.—in others, fifty per cent. above the current rates. The public were naturally astounded at the bare mention of such things; because, in the first place, neither the personal nor the official integrity of the Commissioners was called in question; and because, in the second place, there was a generally prevalent ignorance of the character and the responsibility of the inland transportation agencies. We dare say the almost universal belief among emigrants and the friends of emigrants was that the agent designated to supply them with tickets to different points was directly responsible to the Commissioners; that he was not recognized as a servant of a railroad or steamboat company, but that he drew his emoluments from the Board, and that to them alone he was accountable for the faithful discharge of his duties.

The resolutions adopted at Wednesday's meeting, while they show that the Commissioners have been aroused to a sense of the dangers of the system of ticketing that has hitherto prevailed, show the public also that they have generally misapprehended the system of management adopted in this branch of the Emigration Office. It is a system which may have mitigated many of the evils of the old "runner" business; but the dismissal of one recognized transportation agent and the suspension of another, for frauds or the suspicion of frauds, practiced upon thousands of helpless, poor and confiding strangers—show only in too clear a light how little we have improved upon the unlicensed "runner" practices. It is well enough to call on the railroad and other companies—as the Commissioners have done—to account for the moneys wrongfully taken from the emigrants. But supposing the companies acknowledge their liability and agree to refund the amounts misappropriated by their agents—what then? How are the individual sufferers to be reimbursed? Where are they to be found? How can one in ten of those that were carried through from New-York to the West—say three years ago—be traced? And supposing, again, that these questions could be satisfactorily answered, what does it say for the present organization of the Emigration Office when such practices can be carried on so long without detection?

The exchange of money in the hands of emigrants has likewise been a source of profit to persons who, like these licensed "runners" or agents, had access to Castle Garden, and who must have had the official recognition of the Commissioners to enable them to hold communication with emigrants. It is not straining the case against the ticket agents to say that gold brokerage must have been part of their trade, and must have constituted a considerable portion of their gains. Others may have been implicated. That we do not know, and it is not necessary to heap up charges of a vague and indiscriminate character. What we do know is, that, admitting the high character of the Commissioners, their deep interest in the duties they have to perform, the difficulties of their position, the excellent management of the local emigrant institutions—Ward's Island especially—the organization of the Board needs to be completely changed. The concentration of nearly the whole emigration of the country at this port, has enlarged the Commissioners' duties to an extent which was not contemplated when the Commission was first constituted by the State Legislature. We need a Commission of a national character, with all the authority which a national act of incorporation can confer. A Commission which shall be less a Local Charity, than a great industrial agency for the whole country, which shall, by its very constitution, have as much interest in directing intending settlers to Virginia, the Carolinas, the Northwest and the Southwest, as to the Middle and Eastern States. The present Commission, faithfully as it may have endeavored to do its duty, does not meet this requirement of a National agency. We do not need to send emigrant agents to Hamburg or Havre, or Liverpool or Cork. We are saved from the expense of presenting extraordinary attractions to intending emigrants in any such form as that in any part of Europe. But we are not saved from the obligation, on broad, economic and industrial grounds, of seeing that the new settlers are properly distributed, as far as that can be done without trenching on their individual right of choice, and of seeing also that they are not fleeced as they arrive. As a vast element in our material progress there is no interest at the present time, that can be named, more worthy of being carefully watched, judiciously nurtured and thoroughly protected against such frauds as the State Commissioners have been dealing with.

The Grant Correspondence.

The leading Democratic journal of Massachusetts, the Boston *Post*, publishes as from its Washington correspondent the following statement:

"There is great anxiety manifested here to get at the correspondence between the President and Gen. GRANT on the removal of Gen. SHERIDAN. As I stated last evening, Gen. GRANT sent to Mr. JOHNSON a written note protesting against any change in SHERIDAN'S department, and stating at length his reasons. To this the President returned a tart reply, with a reiteration of his order. The correspondence was far from being a mere friendly interchange of views, as will fully appear when it comes to be published. Speculation is rife as to the object of Gen. GRANT in putting a written protest on file, thus risking a charge of insubordination."

This version of the affair is much nearer the truth than that which our neighbor, the *Herald*, attempted to pass off as genuine. According to the *Herald* Gen. GRANT'S protest against the removal of SHERIDAN was "written in a very friendly way"—a harmless, pleasant formality, signifying nothing. The same veracious chronicler described the President's response as "pretty full, and much in the same friendly style as GRANT'S." The object of this manipulation of the subject is evident. It is to Johnsonize GRANT'S utterances—to represent his differences with the President as trivial, instead of rough and radical, as they really are. By this treatment it is hoped Mr. JOHNSON may acquire the benefit of GRANT'S alleged support, while GRANT may be compromised in the opinion of those who look to him as a standard-bearer of Congress.

Our own information is that the *Herald's* synopsis of the correspondence is imaginative and untrue, while the brief characterization of it by the Boston *Post* comes very near the truth. Every version which attributes to Gen. GRANT a feeble and merely formal remonstrance against the action of the Executive does him gross injustice. We are assured on authority we cannot doubt that, in opposing the President's decision, he employed stronger language than is ordinarily supposed to be compatible with the respectful tone of official intercourse. Instead of being the kind, easy, friendly letters of which the public have been told, they were on both sides coldly official. Nor was this the case only in reference to the removal of SHERIDAN. In connection with Mr. STANTON'S suspension, Gen. GRANT was equally plain-spoken and emphatic. He told the President that only an astute lawyer could discover reasons to sustain the proceeding, and that no reason could be given which the country would accept as satisfactory.

This conflict of statement on a matter concerning which the country is entitled to know the whole truth, illustrates the necessity for an early publication of the correspondence between Gen. GRANT and the President in regard both to Mr. STANTON and Gen. SHERIDAN. We can understand the motive of Mr. JOHNSON in withholding these letters from the country. Doubtless he realizes the advantage to be derived from the bare supposition that GRANT is, to some extent, on his side. But any advantage of this nature will be too brief in its duration to atone for the odium which the President incurs by his apparent connection with the disingenuous statements which have found their way into newspapers. Three months at the furthest will drag from him the documents he now keeps secret. Why wait for the compulsory call of Congress? Why attempt to evade the responsibility for a "policy" which is altogether his own, and the consequences of which he should be content to carry? Let the people read these Grant-Johnson letters without delay.

Calculations and Purposes of the President.

The *World* traces the beginning of a political reaction in the President's bold renewal of his quarrel with Congress. "There must be something in the present temper of the public mind," remarks our contemporary, "or at least in the President's estimate of it, which emboldens him to do things from which he has heretofore seemed to recoil." The conjecture is not unfair. Mr. JOHNSON'S purposes may have been the same for twelve months past, but his calculations have evidently been revised. How and with what assistance?

The inquiry has been anticipated by the Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, in whose recent letters we have noticed repeated allusions to the plans of Mr. JOHNSON, and the influences under which he acts. Some of these deserve to be reproduced, as contributions toward the solution of the problem propounded by the *World*. On the 14th inst. the *Courier's* correspondent wrote:

"The President has been encouraged to act on these subjects at this late stage of the reconstruction process, by Northern Conservatives, as well as by loyal citizens of the Southern States. He has been urged to take some ground which would at least exhibit his own disapprobation of a course of measures that will give the control of the Federal Government and the Government of the Southern States to the Negro-Radical Party—for at least four years to come. Indeed, a power may arise forced on the negro element which cannot be overthrown without a violent convulsion. Northern demagogues are ready to seize upon the negro-Radical power of the South and convert it to their purposes.

The Fall elections, which are soon to be held in the principal States of the North, will indicate, if not decide, the course of those States at the next Presidential election. The President's action at this juncture will necessarily have an effect on those elections, and will, it is believed, strengthen and encourage the conservative influence now active in those States."

What would be plainer or more intelligible? The President is now in the hands of Democrats, of whom Ex-Attorney-General BLACK is a fitting example. He is playing their game. He is doing their work. He has in view their success in the Fall elections. In compliance with their requirements, he has suspended Mr. STANTON and removed Gen. SHERIDAN, and he stands ready to do whatever else may be demanded of him for the furtherance of the same end. We can readily believe that his heart is in the task, and that he intends to "strengthen and encourage" the pro-rebel and repudiating influences now active in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The end is not yet. The *Courier's* correspondent, writing on the 16th inst., tells a little more:

"The President has stated to some of his friends that he will continue to move on the same line which he has taken in the Stanton case. Without any personal feeling in regard to individuals, he will remove from their present positions those who have placed impediments in the way of reconstruction. He regards the course of some of the Generals commanding districts in the South as calculated to obstruct and retard reconstruction, upon a safe and permanent basis. It is quite certain that Col. HOLT, Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, and Gen. SHERIDAN, will soon be displaced. The President also proposes to correct the policy of the Administration in one important respect—the selection of persons for office. Persons have been appointed to office with reference to their local standing and popularity, and not their politics.

Thus it has happened that in the Treasury and Post-office service in the Northern and Western States, three-fourths of all the employes are Radical Republicans. The President says he will change all this. This subject has occasioned dispute and irritation between him and the Postmaster-General. But the President himself admits that he has gone too far toward conciliation by appointing Republicans to office, and promises to make amends for it."

That is to say, the President "will remove from their present positions" those who have sustained the policy of Congress, as distinguished from his own. He will purge the offices of Republicans and appoint Democrats in their places. He will rid the disloyal elements of the South of the restraining presence of officials who adhere to the spirit of the law, and will send in their stead less troublesome individuals.

Well, be it so. Having begun, Mr. JOHNSON may want to finish. But what will all his efforts amount to? He may change district commanders, but he cannot alter the provisions of the law. He may expend his malice on individuals, but the reconstruction measures of Congress are beyond his reach.

As to the elections this is certain: the more Mr. JOHNSON does to help the Democratic candidates, the more sure will be the Republican successes. A year ago he entered upon the same business, with what results the polls soon told. And so it will be again. Mr. JOHNSON'S disregard of the country's will—his defiance of Congress and its intentions—his persistent attempts to carry out his views in spite of Congress and the country, will have the effect of rousing the people to a degree that will leave little chance for him or his Democratic candidates. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the worst calamity that can befal a candidate in a Northern constituency is to be suspected of sympathy or affiliation with the President in the course he is now pursuing.

Losses by Strikes.

The proceedings of the National Labor Congress at Chicago are calculated to leave an erroneous impression upon the public mind. They magnify "the rights of labor" and dwarf its duties. Perhaps a notice of some recent strikes may tend to correct this error.

In glancing at the mistakes and blunders of Trades Unions, it is not necessary to go far back. Even the eight-hour movement, the failure of the Chicago strikes, the failure of the strikes in the ship-building trade in New-York, and the complete ruin of that business, and hundreds of similar cases in both the Old World and the New, may be passed over as stale, or as too well-known to call for notice. As it might be supposed that the leaders of the so-called working men had lately grown wiser, we will refer only to the latest instances of the disastrous contests they have led.

In the beginning of last January, about seven thousand men connected with the iron works in and around Pittsburgh struck for higher wages. They demanded $9 per ton for a certain class of work. Their employers simply refused to pay so much. For several months this branch of industry was at a stand-still. At last a compromise was agreed upon; but at reduced wages, the workmen agreed to take $8 per ton after Aug. 17. It is estimated that the amount of wages lost by the men engaged in this strike amounted to $2,850,000. The loss to the country from this affair was probably not less than $5,000,000. Both parties may have erred in this case. The facts, however, just stated warrant the conclusion that the Trades Unions of Pittsburgh deserve most blame for this heavy loss.

Again, in March last, the coal miners at La Salle, Ill., struck for a change in rules. They objected to the use of gratings over which to discharge coal, and which were used to facilitate the measuring of "slack." They wanted the mine-owners to stick to the old plan of estimating the quantity of "slack" by guess. The latter refused. Work ceased immediately, and both parties have been sitting looking at each other in idleness for the past four months. Within a few days past they have commenced to talk of compromise upon some system of coöperation. Whether this plan be carried out or not, it is certain that every person connected with the strike has lost several hundred dollars by it. To show how the Miners' Union of La Salle was managed, it is said that it had a rule that no man should raise more than four tons of coal a day. Of course men who put in themselves this strait-jacket law, are not very likely to yield anything or admit that they have done wrong. To all unprejudiced outsiders, however, it must be evident that such men need a lesson, not so much about their rights, as about the duties they owe to their families and to their country. Work is a very important duty which they neglected. It is said that 400 miners were "out" in this case, and that the losses will amount to $200,000. This sum is large enough to buy the land and to open half a dozen coal mines, such as were lying unused, and to equip them with all necessary machinery.

A third recent case is that of the printers in Detroit, Mich. The compositors on one of the papers in that city struck in the beginning of this month. The Printers' Union wished another newspaper publisher to take on the strikers. This was objected to, and immediately all the men connected with the Union stopped work. This occurred Aug. 8. The inconvenience caused to the publishers appears to have been of short duration, and they will probably be able to carry on their business without complying in the least with the demands of their employes. The loss to the printers in this affair must be considerable, and to the publishers almost nothing. The case is not an important one to the public; but it is mentioned as the latest illustration of the folly of all attempts to make a living, or to control other people in making their living, by strikes and standing idle. The strike itself may be good or bad; it is the idleness and other crimes which generally follow the strike that inflict certain and serious injuries upon the community.

The delegates to Chicago and the orators of Trades Unions generally, may not do any very great harm by merely talking about "the rights of labor." In some cases considerable good may be done by such talk. But it should never be forgotten that the necessities, the duties and the practicabilities of labor are as important and as necessary, in their places, as its "rights." Organizations which plant themselves firmly on their rights alone are one-legged concerns, ready to topple over at any moment. Whether the National Labor Congress is a concern of this sort, the future will soon determine. If its members and all the persons under its influence will attend constantly to the duties which they owe to themselves, their families and the country, there will be little, if any, reason to complain of losses by strikes; work will take the place of voluntary idleness, and coöperation will supply the want of individual capital.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Queen of England's announcement that the peace of Europe is secure, does credit to her kindly and benevolent heart; and if the peace of Europe were dependent on her will, no doubt it would be assured till the day of her death. Unhappily the part that England or its Queen has to play in continental affairs is now very small, and is visibly growing less. Mr. DISRAELI told us some time ago that England had vacated her former position in continental affairs, and had become as much an Asiatic as a European Power. The peace of Europe depends mainly on Russia, Prussia, France; and till all those Powers get what they desire, peace is at best but problematic. France is never tired of her dream of "rectification of frontier." Every nation has its pet phrase, its popular fantasy. As we, for example, have our "manifest destiny," so France never gets rid of its theory of "geographical boundary." Again, the "Prussification of Germany" is the aim and the word of ambition at Berlin. Russia, for her part, never will let that "sick man of the Bosphorus" live. All these elements of struggling ambition exist, and we can hardly say, in face of these facts, that the Queen is safe in pronouncing the peace of Europe secure.

The *Post*, *News* and other papers recently contained an account of a prize fight in which ISAIAH RYNDERS was one of the principals. Of course this caused much abusive remark about the "Captain" on the part of those who knew him only by name or by his historical character. Those who knew him as he now actually lives and moves could put no credence whatever in the report of his prize-fighting; and upon inquiry it immediately appeared that the prize-fighter was some individual who for one reason or another had tried to pass himself off as the old-time Democratic guerrilla. We are sure the same sort of mistake has occurred in another case. One of the Pittsburg papers announces the arrest for being "very drunk" of the "sporting M. C." JOHN MORRISSEY, and in connection therewith indulges in language which does great injustice to the Representative of the Fifth Congressional District of this city. We need not say that the culprit in this case was *not* the person whom the Pittsburg paper fancies. It is bad enough for any man to have his own faults published in the newspapers, but to have the crimes of others attributed to him is intolerable.

The large extent to which house building has been going on in this City since the fall in the price of building material, has its counterpart in other cities throughout the country. A Philadelphia paper says it cannot give a list of the buildings in process of erection there, because the number is too great; but it alleges that in one ward alone (the Twentieth) there are in various stages of construction seven hundred and nine dwellings, all of fine pressed brick, with white marble trimmings, some of them with side yards and back gardens, most of them with back buildings, and all replete with modern conveniences and comforts. Of this large number, no less than three hundred and forty-six are already nearly completed, and the whole seven hundred will be finished this season. In the Twenty-first Ward, and in other wards, the building is on much the same scale. These dwellings find ready occupants and purchasers as soon as finished; all are occupied by separate families, and there is not one that has been or will be used for a tenement house. There seems to be, in Philadelphia, an unfailing demand for houses selling at from $4,000 to $7,000; also for the next class, selling at from $7,000 to $10,000, but the supply is so well kept up that prices are even, and do not fluctuate much. We wish we could speak in this way of matters in New-York, either as regards the style of the houses being put up or their price.

The *Old Guard* is the title of a fossil magazine which, having taken for its motto the "die-but-never-surrender" phrase, gives indisputable proof of its mortuary condition by publishing such things as a "Catechism of the Constitution," a fit exponent of which is "Question 37th—Does not the Constitution provide for the restitution of fugitive slaves?" Of course, the magazine is of the high chivalrous order, and of its standard in that direction we do not know that a better measure can be found than the following from the Editor's Table: "For BOOTH there is the honorable plea of a patriotic love of his country, or of despair at the loss of liberty. * * * Whatever this present hour may say, BOOTH'S name will sit by the side of that of BRUTUS in history." Any "Old Guard" that would justify political assassination in this age of the world *ought* to die.

We noticed some time ago the publication of an ecclesiastical history in rhyme, and also a rhyming history of England; and we spoke of the probable application of rhyme, in course of time, to all literature, philosophy and science, and even to journalism—so that the public would get their political discussions, bloody accidents and minor topics done up daily in charming rhyme, and with poetic if not musical accompaniments. We had no idea that our suggestion would so quickly be taken up by any of the classes to whom it was offered; but we see that the scientific class has already taken up the idea, and has made some attempts that might be commendable *were they not serious*. The "Institute of Reward for Orphans" is an institution six years old, of which HORACE WEBSTER, M. D., LL. D., of this City, is President, and which offers free education to patriot orphans in many schools and colleges. The Secretary, Dr. HOTTON, has recommended certain preliminary exercises for pupils in his programme, which aim to unite the practical with the poetical in scientific teaching in a rather startling manner, and of which the following is a specimen in the matter of anatomy:

"The tibia and fibula,
Above, unite, near rotula,
At knee, with long os femoris,
Whose analogue is humorous."

In reference to the dental organs we have this sweet stanza:

"Eight teeth we count, above, below,
On right and left of symphysis;
Like gems all set in double row,
Resplendent on Semiramis."

A savage critic, who has looked over these "preliminary exercises," says that "if applicants are compelled to learn much such balderdash as this before or after joining, it would seem to be a fortunate fate for the sons of patriot soldiers to follow their fathers before entering the 'Institute of Reward.'" We shall therefore be compelled to reverse the advice we formerly gave to our learned men to furnish the public with science, philosophy and mathematics in rhyme.

The project of a submarine telegraph to the Sandwich Islands, Japan and China is beginning to attract attention in California. The San Francisco *Bulletin* thinks it not only practicable, but certain of execution. It recalls the fact that some years ago the United States surveying schooner *Fenimore Cooper*, Lieut. BROOKE, took soundings between the Farallones and Honolulu; and the surveying officer said that there would be less real difficulty in laying a cable from California to the Sandwich Islands than between Newfoundland and Ireland. About three hundred miles west of the Golden Gate, and parallel with the Coast Range and Sierras, a submarine range of mountains was found, with an average depth of water on their tops of two miles. Beyond the submarine mountains mentioned the bed of the ocean was found to be a nearly level plateau to within a short distance of the Sandwich Islands, BROOKE went from the Islands to Japan, taking, as is supposed, deep-sea soundings all along the route—the data of which are believed to be still on file at Washington.

What with new fuels, new engines and new styles of propulsion steam is doing its best to catch up with lightning. Electricity will probably keep ahead for a while yet, but it is interesting to note from time to time the inventions that appear—some to sink almost immediately out of sight again, some to remain and do their share of useful work. The latest novelty in England is a steam vessel equipped with what they call the "hydraulic propeller," which with the regular old orthodox boiler and engine, has an entirely new application of motive power. It is by means of a water-wheel inside the vessel, which revolves in a metallic case perforated for the admission of water. Taking up the water as it enters the case the wheel expels it again through two nozzles, one on each side above the water-line, and thus gains a power similar to the recoil of a gun. Cheapness of fuel, (or gain of force in proportion to its expenditure,) absence of vibration and more complete control in rough weather are the advantages claimed. The apparatus is said to have been successfully tested. When the minimum of fuel and the maximum of power shall have been attained, it will be cheaper to keep a vessel under steam than not—at least it begins to look so.

Dr. HARRIS once more sounds his weekly warning with regard to the "foul-air diseases" of the City, and it is only to be feared that the regularity and uniformity of his appeals may cause them to fall on dull ears. "The zymotic diseases, mostly diarrhœal," caused nearly half the deaths for the week in New-York and Brooklyn, as they have done for many weeks previously. And the notable fact is, that these diseases prevailed most extensively in the unclean localities which have been so often named. The well-sewered, well-built, and well-swept parts of the City, on the contrary, are unusually healthy. It is right also to note that the total number of deaths is "far below the average of previous years," so that the City is really in better sanitary condition than usual. This, however, must not blind us to the fact that, as Dr. HARRIS tersely said in a former report, in the "limited districts of unhealthiness" death "reaps its excessive harvest."

The newest contrivance is not always the best. The American and English style of yoking oxen is by arranging the load to pull on the shoulder of the animals, giving them no chance to use the tremendous muscles of the neck, where, in truth, their greatest strength lies. The Spanish custom, which at first sight would look awkward and annoying to the beast, is yoking by the head, with pads upon the forehead to protect it from external injury. The correspondent of a New-Hampshire paper mentions the way in which Texan teamsters became convinced of the superiority of this old Spanish contrivance, while hauling cotton into Mexico during the rebellion. More work was accomplished, and with less apparent effort. It would at least be worth a trial among some of our farmers.

The recent events on the Plains show more clearly than ever the necessity of prompt action on the part of the Congressional Commission, so as to end the Indian imbroglio. They attest, at all events, the foolishness of our present way of waging war, in which many more whites are killed than Indians, ten times more of the property of settlers destroyed than of that of savages, and an enormous expenditure entailed on the Government without the receipt of the slightest equivalent. When our Fort Hays correspondent writes that "for every savage killed a dozen white scalps hang in their wigwams," one is led to reflect that there must be a shorter way out of this affair than the war policy which so delights the contractors. When our Fort Gibson correspondent tells us that the garrison of Fort Arbuckle is "deserting at a wholesale rate," for fear of cholera, we are not reassured of the discipline of the troops there. The Indian Commission will not be premature in intervening at once to solve the whole question. Let it give such protection to the Indians that hereafter settlers will not tamper with them, nor emigrants tempt them.

It is not necessary for us to go to history to find repetitions; the acts of a class in one nation are reduplicated by similar classes in another nation before they have had time to pass into what we call "history"—hardly, indeed, time to find record in the ephemeral chronicles of the newspaper. The trouble in Mr. DEFREES' printing-house at Washington is only the same difficulty that has been and is now arousing the worst passions of tradesmen in England; that is, the power claimed by the trades to regulate the number and duties of apprentices, or new competitors for occupation in the line of their livelihood. A clever man, signing himself "A Journeyman Engineer," has been writing a series of letters to the London *Star*, in which he claims that the combinations of the learned professions are virtually trades unions, and that the union of the legal profession in particular contains some of the worst features of the unions of the mechanical trades; so that they justly ought to come under the investigations of the Parliamentary Trades Unions Commission, since it would be a manifest wrong to repress mechanical unions while leaving the learned professions at liberty to act "against individual liberty and in restraint of trade." He clinches his well-driven nail by rejoining to the reply of "A Barrister," who asserted that the Bar was "ruled by a general sentiment of the profession, which, more or less, condemns a variety of things, but which anyone who chooses to do so may defy with perfect impunity," by accepting that statement, and felicitously turning it in even more forcible application, says that the trades unions are simply practical embodiments of that "general sentiment," and it is entirely to their so being that they owe any power they may possess for regulating trade matters. So the battle goes on, and it certainly would seem that if the tradespeople will confine their efforts to moral suasion they must ere long achieve a position that will place them on a level with other professions—so far as their self-regulation is concerned.

The rejoicing in honor of the Suez Canal is, we fancy, rather a premature affair. Unless the work is carried on in some different way from the present, none of our generation will ever see the enterprise completed sufficiently to allow general navigation. A great noise was made over the letting of a small stream or puddle through the canal, adequate to float scows. But in order to allow the transit of merchant ships, such as are useful for the India trade, an enormous amount of work remains to be done. The Dutch Gap Canal once progressed far enough to let water through it, but there the undertaking remained. Eighteen feet of water at least ought to be in the Suez Canal, in order to permit heavy draft ships to pass. What we say, however, is merely in a cautionary way, to prevent the building of too great hopes on the present condition of the enterprise. As for the scheme itself, it is certainly a magnificent one, and we should be glad to chronicle its successful termination. Many years, probably, must elapse before this grand feat of engineering will be achieved. Our English friends who look upon it with so much nervous anxiety, can be tranquil for a long time to come.

Staff officers in our army sometimes find occasion to grumble, as men in most professions do, at the duties required of them, but we fancy they never had the trouble that one Capt. JERVIS had in India. The case is that of the "Simla Court-martial," lately discussed in Parliament. The main point we shall not refer to, but it came out in the discussion that Gen. MANSFIELD gave to Capt. JERVIS, of his personal staff, a momorandum of duties expected of him. Among these were: "When Lady MANSFIELD is in India, any *hint* which she may give with regard to matters connected with the establishment, leaving of cards, reception of visitors, &c., is to be received as if it were an absolute *order* from the Commander-in-Chief." It looks from this as if the "gray mare were the better horse," and as if Lady MANSFIELD had as much authority over the General as he over his subaltern. It is the case of Major de Boots over again, with his "Present! my dear!" No wonder poor JERVIS found this sort of thing rather oppressive. We record it for the benefit of any malcontent officers, to show them what might have happened to them had they been in the English service.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Aug. 22.

GEN. THOMAS AND THE FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

The statement telegraphed from Louisville that Gen. THOMAS left that city yesterday afternoon for New-Orleans must be erroneous. A dispatch received from the Headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland, dated yesterday, states that Gen. THOMAS has been absent for a few days at some springs in West Virginia, where he is being treated for an affection of the liver. The dispatch, which is from the Medical Director of the Department, further states that Gen. THOMAS' health has been quite poor for some time, and that the transfer to New-Orleans at the present time will be at great peril. With regard to Gen. THOMAS' views of the reconstruction acts, it is known that the President has at different times during the past six months urged upon him the propriety of his taking command of the Fifth Military District. He had previously declined the command of the Third District, and he met the President's propositions in this case with an equally earnest declaration that he felt himself unfitted for the administration of such a military-political trust, at the same time expressing the hope that Gen. SHERIDAN would be allowed to continue the work he had begun with so much vigor; "for," said he, "so far as the interpretation of the acts of Congress are concerned, there is really little difference between Gen. SHERIDAN and myself." At the time of his last visit to this city he was again approached by the President, but urged the necessity of his presence in Tennessee as a reason why he should not be transferred. In private conversation at this time, Gen. THOMAS expressed the hope that he had prevailed upon the President not to transfer him from his present command, and also the hope that Gen. SHERIDAN, whose line of policy he said he should certainly follow, if the responsibility were his, would not be removed in the midst of his work.

THE GENERAL ORDER REGARDING REBEL DEBTS.

Gen. SICKLES still continues to enforce General Order No. 10 regarding the collection of rebel debts in his district, pending the consideration of the points he has presented against rescinding it. The chief point urged by Gen. SICKLES is understood to be that concerning the order paragraphs one and two, which stay all collections or causes of action arising between Dec. 19, 1860, and May 15, 1865. Of course in the State Courts proceedings cannot go on, but the rebels evade the difficulty by transferring their debts to citizens of other States, and thus throwing them into the jurisdiction of the United States Courts in North Carolina or South Carolina, as the case may be. These courts try the cases and enforce judgment, so that the order is evaded with impunity. Gen. SICKLES telegraphed Gen. GRANT this result, and was directed to continue the enforcement of the order for the present.

MILITARY DISTRICT COMMANDERS.

It is again given out with an air of authority that there is soon to be a convocation of the military district commanders in this city, and that Major-Gen. THOMAS will be ordered here before proceeding to New-Orleans. There is no probability of any such meeting taking place, unless the President orders it for the express purpose of revising their action and giving them new instructions. Gen. GRANT certainly sees no necessity for it, as is evident from his explicit instructions to Gen. THOMAS regarding his line of duty on assuming his new command. The only commander whom Gen. GRANT has ordered to repair to Washington is Gen. SHERIDAN, *after* he has turned over his command to Gen. THOMAS. Gen. GRANT'S aversion to the presence of officers of any rank in Washington, under almost any circumstances, is well known, and the dispersion of the regiment of staff officers which has just taken place is pretty good evidence of it.

THE CASE OF SANFORD CONOVER.

Acting Attorney-General BINCKLEY is engaged in hunting up further documents in the case of DUNHAM *alias* Conover. He has sent a circular to the various Departments, directing them, if they have any documents on file relating to the case of Conover, to send the same to the President at once for his personal inspection.

THE FRAUDS ON THE PAY DEPARTMENT.

Hon. W. S. LINCOLN, Chairman of Investigating Committee on the Pay Department, returned to this City to-night. The sessions of the Committee will be resumed to-morrow, and after the examination of several witnesses they will adjourn to New-York City, where they will examine into the alleged frauds of Leavenworth and St. Louis.

THE MUSTER OUT OF ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

The order mustering out additional Paymasters—the issue of which was telegraphed last night—has not yet been promulgated. Gen. GRANT wrote Gen. BRYCE, Paymaster-General, to know how many could be disposed of by Oct. 1, and at what rate the number could be reduced after that. Gen. BRYCE says, in reply, that there are now twenty-two employed, ten to pay additional bounties, eleven divided among the geographical districts, and one detached on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau. They are retained by a law of Congress, which authorizes their retention as long as they are necessary, and the Paymaster-General says he cannot spare any by Oct. 1, nor for several months thereafter.

EPIDEMIC YELLOW FEVER AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Gen. SHERIDAN telegraphs to the army headquarters that the yellow fever at New-Orleans has assumed an epidemic form, and that several of his staff are down with it. He asks for authority to employ more nurses. Gen. MOWER'S wife is also sick from the fever, and a dispatch received to-night announces the death of Mr. MALONE, the *Tribune* correspondent in that city.

PROPOSED EXCURSION OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Several members of the Diplomatic Corps are about to make a visit to Lenox, Mass., a region celebrated for its fine air and the high culture of its society, and the favorite Summer residence of

Senator SUMNER, Congressman HOOPER, Judge PIERREPONT and other prominent persons.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 22.

GEN. SICKLES AND HIS ORDER NO. 10.

It is already known that instructions were some days ago sent to Major-Gen. SICKLES in effect, that the process of Federal Courts must not be interfered with by Military authority. Recent dispatches from the South state that notwithstanding these instructions, order No. 10 was still in force. These facts, unexplained, convey the impression that the General is guilty of contumacy or disregard of orders from the War Department, but it is positively known here that the instructions, at his request, are temporarily suspended for a week, in order that his views upon the subject might be made known to the authorities at Washington, before further action in the premises.

REPEAL OF ACTS CONCERNING FREE NEGROES.

The City Councils of Washington have passed a bill to repeal the several acts concerning free negroes and mulattoes, which, however, have been a dead letter ever since the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia. Two of these acts required negroes coming into the city to give bonds for their good behavior, that they would not become a charge on the corporation, and that emancipated slaves should pay $50 for permit of residence, &c. The act also repeals all other statutes creating a distinction on account of color.

ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

To-day a Committee from the Radical German American citizens of the United States called on Señor ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, to present through him to President JUAREZ an address expressive of their approbation of his course during the recent struggle of Mexico, and congratulating him on the success of his cause. Señor ROMERO replied in suitable terms to the remarks of the gentleman presenting the address.

DISPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL PALMER.

Dispatches from Rear Admiral PALMER, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, dated United States flagship *Susquehanna*, Aug. 12, announce his presence in Aspinwall. The United States steamers *Monongahela* and *Saco* were also in port. All well. Everything was quiet in Colombia.

THE U. S. FRIGATE COLORADO.

The Navy Department to-day received a telegram stating that the United States frigate *Colorado*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH, arrived at Halifax last evening *en route* to New-York.

THE MUSTER-OUT OF VOLUNTEER SURGEONS.

The recent order mustering out a number of volunteer surgeons, most of whom have been engaged in the Bureau of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, has, with one exception, mustered them all out of the service. It is probable that the few vacancies existing in the regular corps will soon be filled owing to the services of all the volunteer officers having been dispensed with.

COAL MINES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received a letter from Hon. A. A. DENNY, of Washington Territory, relative to the recent discovery of a coal mine about three miles from the eastern shore of Lake Dewarnish, a few miles east of the town of Seattle, in that Territory. The letter was accompanied by a specimen of the coal, the supply of which, it is stated, is inexhaustible. The discovery will, it is mentioned, be of great importance to the North Pacific Railroad Company, as the mine is situated on the line of route of that road in its passage to Puget Sound.

AFFAIRS IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

The Commissioner of Patents has issued 319 patents for the week ending Sept. 2. This is the largest number of patents ever issued in one week from the Commissioner's office.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

United States Treasurer SPINNER this morning received the following:

AUGUST, 1876.

HON. SIR: I having unlawfully received Government bounty to the amount of $73, would hereby refund the same. Yours truly.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIER, U.S.A.

N. B.—I had received $73 previous to the day fixed for my departure to the front, said $73 being the first installment of Government bounty and one month's pay in advance; but I had the misfortune to be detained, through sickness, until the formation of another squad for the front. This squad being formed, was marched off to receive their first installment of Government bounty, and my name being called off, I thoughtlessly stepped up and received said bounty the second time.

The letter is postmarked Philadelphia, Penn.

ARMY GAZETTE.

The following officers belonging to the Engineers' Corps have been appointed a court-martial, to meet at Willett's Point, N. Y., on the 23d inst.: Brevet Major A. H. Burnham; Capts. A. H. Holgate and L. C. Overman; First Lieuts. W. H. Case, H. N. Lee, D. W. Lockwood and W. R. Livermore. Brevet Col. G. Chapin has been ordered before the Retiring Board. Brevet Capt. F. H. Phipps, of the Ordnance Department, has been assigned to duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass. Second Lieut. Isaac W. Mackey, of the Ordnance Department, has been ordered to duty at Springfield Arsenal. Brevet Major-Gen. W. P. Howe, Major Fourth Artillery, is assigned to duty with Gen. Howard. First Lieut. D. J. Porter, Twenty-eighth Infantry, has resigned. Major and Brevet Col. C. W. Foster, A. A. General, and Capt. H. A. Royce, Assistant Quartermaster-General, have been mustered out of the service.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Assistant Paymaster W. J. HEALY has been detached from the *Purveyor* and ordered to settle accounts. Acting Master J. H. STIMPSON has been detached from command of the *Purveyor* and placed on waiting orders. Acting Master RUDOLPH SOMMERS and Acting Ensign CHARLES R. FLEMING have been detached from the *Purveyor*, and waiting orders.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Fifty-sixth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 22.

The Constitutional Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning. Several petitions were presented and referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. COLAHAN offered a preamble and resolution providing for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to examine candidates for the practice of medicine. Laid over under the rule.

Mr. FULLERTON moved that the Committee on Revision be instructed to amend the section relative to the pay of members of the Legislature so as to make the salary $800 instead of $1,000. Laid on the table.

COUNTIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Counties, Towns and Villages, Mr. BECKWITH in the chair.

The Report of the Committee provides that each county shall elect a Board of Supervisors, except the City and County of New-York.

Mr. GARVIN moved to strike out this exception. He wanted to know what reason there was for not giving New-York a Board of Supervisors like any other county. It would not cost the State anything, and it was evident that New-York needed such a Board as much as any other county. It was the greatest in population, in wealth and importance. Then why deny that City a Board of Supervisors.

Mr. HADLEY said this subject had already been settled by the previous action of the Convention, and it was unnecessary to discuss it here.

Mr. GREELEY said there was at present a double-headed Board of Supervisors in that City. If it was abolished, the duties devolving upon them would be discharged by the Board of Aldermen. The Supervisors were paid a large salary, and they cost the City considerable more than that. There was no necessity for the Board, as all their duties could as well be discharged by other officers.

Mr. OPDYKE was surprised to hear any objection to abolishing the New-York Board of Supervisors; it was of no more use than the fifth wheel of a wagon. The Committee on Cities had had the subject under consideration, and were unanimous in favor of abolishing that Board.

Mr. ALVORD rose to a point of order, that the subjects embraced in the section under consideration had been deliberately passed upon by this Convention, and that, therefore, the Committee of the Whole could have no jurisdiction over it. The point of order was sustained, and the section passed over.

The second section of the report prohibits counties, towns and villages from giving property or loaning credit in aid of any individual association or corporation.

Mr. BELL moved to amend; Except the consent shall first be obtained in writing of such number of tax payers of such town or city, or their legal representatives appearing upon the assessment roll respectively, as shall represent a majority of the taxable property of such town or city.

Mr. ALVORD moved to amend: Except in pursuance of existing laws.

A long discussion followed on the principle of allowing towns and cities to bond themselves to aid in the construction of railroads.

Without coming to a vote the Convention took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7:30 o'clock.

The discussion of the question prohibiting towns and cities from binding themselves to aid in the construction of railroads, was resumed in the Committee of the Whole, Mr. BALLARD in the chair.

The question was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. ALVORD, and it was adopted.

Mr. E. BROOKS moved to amend so that no town, city or village, shall bind itself except upon the consent of a majority of all the voters, and the consent of two-thirds of all the taxpayers. Lost, 83 to 45.

Mr. RUMSEY moved the following substitute: The Legislature shall not hereafter pass any law authorizing any county, town, city or village, or other municipal corporation, to give or appropriate money or property, or to lend its credit in any way in aid of or to any private person, company or corporation, or take or to be interested in any stock therein, except as in this Constitution is otherwise provided.

Mr. HADLEY said, in behalf of the Committee who had reported the article, he would state that the substitute was entirely acceptable, and hoped it would be adopted in place of the section reported.

Mr. E. BROOKS inquired whether this section would not prohibit the Legislature from making any appropriation to an orphan asylum or to any charitable object.

Mr. RUMSEY replied that the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature would make proper provision for the objects indicated; or if they did not, he presumed that the Committee on "Charities," of which the gentleman from Richmond (Mr. E. BROOKS) was Chairman, would do so.

Mr. E. BROOKS thought the substitute included more than appeared from a casual reading. He thought it did prevent any appropriation for charitable purposes. For that reason he believed it should not be adopted.

Mr. RUMSEY's substitute was adopted—50 to 31.

Mr. BICKFORD moved to strike out the section as adopted. Lost—31 to 53.

Mr. BICKFORD moved to amend by excepting railroad corporations. Lost.

Mr. CLINTON said that inasmuch as there was a Standing Committee on Cities, having their interests in charge, he would suggest that the word "cities" be struck out.

Mr. E. BROOKS made a motion to that effect.

Mr. RATHBUN said he happened to live in a city, and he hoped the motion would not prevail.

The motion to strike it out was lost.

Mr. FULLERTON moved to amend Mr. RUMSEY's substitute by adding after the words "municipal corporations," the words "or other territorial division." Adopted.

The Committee then rose and reported the article to the Convention.

Mr. ALVORD called for the previous question.

Mr. BICKFORD moved to adjourn. Lost.

The motion for the previous question was renewed.

Mr. HALL called for the yeas and nays on the motion, and they were ordered.

The call for the previous question was carried—yeas 57, nays 32.

The question was then taken on the adoption by the Convention of the section as amended by Mr. RUMSEY's substitute.

When Mr. T. W. DWIGHT's name was called he asked to be excused, saying that he had before voted against the substitute, under the apprehension that it excluded appropriations to charities; but as that apprehension had been removed, he would now vote in the affirmative.

Mr. SILVESTER made a similar explanation. The section was then adopted—67 to 27.

Mr. BICKFORD moved to reconsider. Laid on the table.

The article was then adopted and referred to the Committee on Revision.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Protection of the Freedmen—Order from Gen. Ord.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, (Mississippi and Arkansas,) VICKSBURGH, Miss., Aug. 12, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 10.—1. The General commanding having been credibly informed that in some instances land-holders within the district are without legal cause, but upon frivolous pretext driving off the laborers, with a view to hold their arrears of wages, or share in the growing crops, Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands will instruct their subordinates carefully to investigate every such case, which may come to their knowledge, affording all the parties a full hearing, so that should the circumstances as developed disclose on the part of the employers cruel treatment to the laborer, or an attempt to defraud him of his wages, the offender may be brought before a Military Commission.

2. The officer who makes the investigation will report fully to the Assistant Commissioner all the facts discovered, and will state whether any and what application has been made to the civil authorities, and what action, if any, has been taken by them, with the names of all civil officers who fail or neglect to do justice in the premises.

3. Complaints having also been received that in some cases there are laborers to whom a share of the crop of 1866 is still due, Assistant Commissioners will direct their agents to prevent the removal of any crop, until the shares of the laborers shall have been ascertained and assigned them, and in case of any dispute between the employer and the laborer in this partition, and on account of the fact that the Courts of the States in this district are not open to persons too poor to give bonds, the matter in dispute will be decided by three referees, one of whom shall be selected by the employer, one by the laborer, and the third by the other two, or, if they fail to elect a third, then by the nearest officer of the Bureau, and a record of the decision of these referees will be made, so if found to be in good faith and in keeping with the requirements of this order, it may be duly enforced by the agent, who to this end is authorized to call for aid upon the nearest military commander.

The General commanding wishes it to be understood that the complaints of frauds upon laborers implicate only a low class of men in the district, and he asks all gentlemen engaged in planting—who of course are interested in protecting the laborer—to aid him in punishing and bringing into general contempt all persons whose treatment of their hands reflects discredit upon their class. By command of

Brevet Maj.-Gen. ORD,

O. D. GREENE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: HUGH G. BROWN, First Lieutenant Forty-third United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Gen. Sheridan's Order for an Election in Louisiana for Delegates to the State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 17, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 119.—I. In compliance with section two of the act of Congress, published in General Orders No. 33, War Department, Adjutant-General's office, current series, notice is hereby given that an election will be held in the State of Louisiana on the 27th and 28th days of September next, to determine a Convention shall be held, and for delegates thereto, "for the purpose of establishing a convention and civil government for the State loyal to the Union."

1. The Convention will be composed of ninety-eight members, that being the number of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature in 1860. The total number of registered voters in the State is 127,639, which, being divided by the number of delegates, gives 1,302 as the number of voters entitled to one delegate.

2. Commencing fourteen days before the election, Boards of Registers will, after having given reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, will strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. The Boards will also, during the same period, add to the registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by law, who have not been already registered. No person shall be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any Executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him for registration or voting.

3. To secure as nearly as practicable an equitable representation in the Convention, the delegates are apportioned among the several parishes and districts as follows:

Parishes.	Delegates.
Ascension shall elect	2
Assumption shall elect	2
Avoyiles shall elect	2
East Baton Rouge shall elect	3
West Baton Rouge and Point Coupee shall elect	3
Bienville shall elect	1
Bossier shall elect	2
Caddo shall elect	3
Calcasieu and Vermilion shall elect	1
Caldwell and Ouachita shall elect	2
Carroll and Morehouse shall elect	3
Catahoula shall elect	1
Claiborne shall elect	2
Concordia shall elect	2
De Soto and Sabine shall elect	2
East and West Feliciana shall elect	3
Franklin and Madison shall elect	2
Iberville shall elect	2
Jackson and Winn shall elect	2
Jefferson shall elect	4
Lafayette shall elect	1
Lafourche shall elect	2
Livingston, Washington, St. Helena and St. Tammany shall elect	3
Natchitoches shall elect	2
Orleans—First District shall elect	9
Second District shall elect	5
Third District shall elect	5
Fourth District shall elect	3
Right Bank shall elect	1
Plaquemine and St. Bernard shall elect	2
Rapides shall elect	3
St. Charles and St. John Baptiste shall elect	3
St. James shall elect	2
St. Landry shall elect	4
St. Martin's shall elect	2
St. Mary's shall elect	2
Tensas shall elect	2
Terre Bonne shall elect	2
Union shall elect	1

4. The election will be by ballot, and will be conducted in the manner and according to the rules governing ordinary elections of a similar character. Each ballot bearing the name of the delegate voted for will have written or printed upon it the words: "For a Convention" or "Against a Convention." Two days will be given for voting.

5. The Boards of Registers within their respective parishes will see that all the necessary preparations are made for properly conducting the election; that the Commissioners of election in all the voting precincts are properly qualified and instructed in the performance of their duties; that due and sufficient notice is given of the time and object of the election, proper ballot-boxes, &c.

Every Board will designate some point within its parish, convenient of access, preferably the Court-house, to which the ballot-boxes of all the precincts of the parish shall be brought immediately after the election. The Board will then carefully count and make duplicate returns of the votes cast, and will see whether the returns of each precinct correspond with the record of the Commissioners. Each member of the Board will make affidavit to the correctness of the returns, one copy of which will then be brought by some member of the board to these headquarters, the other copy being retained by the Board until further orders.

6. Commissioners of Elections will be responsible for the preservation of order at the polls during the election; they will see that a full and fair opportunity is given for depositing his ballot to every man entitled to vote; and will generally do everything that is requisite to secure a full and impartial expression of the opinions and wishes of the people through the ballot-box.

To this end they are hereby authorized and empowered to make arrests, and are clothed during the days of election with all the functions of civil executive officers. All civil officers will promptly and fully obey every demand made upon their official services by the Commissioners of Elections in the furtherance of these objects during the days of election, under the penalty of dismissal from their offices, and such other punishment as may be inflicted by the Military Commission.

At the close of the election the Commissioners will carefully count the votes and record the result in duplicate. The ballots will then be replaced in the ballot-boxes, which will be sealed and carried, together with one copy of the record made by the Commissioners, to the place designated and there turned over to the Board of Registers.

7. Should violence or fraud be perpetrated at any of the voting precincts on the days of election the offenders will be punished in the severest manner, and the election within these precincts will be held over again under the protection of United States troops.

When all the returns reach these headquarters the result of the election will be published, and if a majority of the votes, according to the law of Congress, have been in favor of a Convention, the names of the delegates elected will be officially announced and the Convention called together.

By command of Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE BALTIMORE SCHUTZENFEST.

Scenes and Incidents at the Annual Shooting Festival.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1867.

The annual shooting festival of the Baltimore Riflemen has commenced with great *éclat*. On Monday the grand procession took place, the streets of the metropolis being filled with thousands of spectators. In the procession all the societies were represented in their full strength. Washington, Georgetown and other cities furnishing their contingents of hardy sons of old Germania. Hundreds of houses in the streets through which the procession passed were decorated. Among them the office of the Baltimore *Correspondent*, where two giant flags—one that of the Republic, and the other that of North Germany, were flung to the breeze. A transparency in the centre represented a scene from the "Freischutz," and bore an inscription, in English and German, reading:

"And you, ye brave bullets that go,
How I wish that before you set out,
The devil of the Freischutz could know
The good work you are going about;
For he'd charm you, in spite of your lead,
Into such supernatural wit
That you'd all of you know as you sped,
Where a bullet of sense ought to hit."

Other buildings, such as Concordia Hall, the Post-office and the Custom-house, were tastefully decorated and overshadowed by the national flag. The procession was half an hour passing a given point.

On arriving at the park, the President of the Washington Riflemen presented the Baltimoreans with a splendid chronometer and a field-glass. After partaking of a late breakfast, the prize-shooting and bowling began.

A monster Punch and Judy show, or, as it ought to be called, "Hans and Gretel show," furnished amusement to the old as well as to the young folks on the grounds.

The climbing poles were soon denuded of their prizes by hardy youngsters, while a very interesting game of base ball was played in another portion of the park between the Mutual and Active Clubs, the former proving victorious by a score of 29 to 11.

In the evening the park was brilliantly illuminated, and pyrotechnical displays of great magnificence were made. Ten prizes were carried off by the contending riflemen, and seven by the bowlers in the ten-pin alleys. The first prize, a silver tea set, was won by Mr. ANGERMANN, of Washington.

The skies on the morning of the second day looked ominous and prophetic of a storm, but toward 10 o'clock the sun burst through the clouds. The attendance was as numerous as on the previous day, and the enthusiasm of the participants in the festivities decidedly on the increase. A small village had sprung up within the park as if by magic, and concert saloons, restaurants, coffee-houses, refreshment saloons of every kind, met the eye at every turn.

The excitement reached its height at 2 P. M., when the King for the coming year was about to be crowned. The bell from within an imprisoned robber's cave gave the signal, and the Temple of Gifts opened its folding doors, disclosing the portly figure of Major BLUMENBERG, who delivered a very neat address to the winners of the first ten prizes. The former Kings, Messrs. META, CHAMBERLAIN and HESS, stood on the right of the speaker. Mr. HESS still wore the golden chain of royalty, but subsequently transferred it to the new King, Mr. FREDERICK KRAMER. "The King is dead, long live the King" so the old sovereign resigned his power with a good grace, and retired to private life, bearing with him the best wishes of his loyal subjects. After much cheering, the Schutzen proceeded to do justice to a fine dinner, when the President of the feast and others delivered very appropriate and effective speeches. Toasts were drank to the "Day we Celebrate," "The President of the United States," "Our Guests," "Our Fatherland," "Baltimore and Maryland," "The Ladies" and "The Press." During the progress of the dinner, the celebrated acrobat Mr. HARRY LESLIE performed many dangerous feats on a trapeze attached to a balloon.

Eating, drinking and shooting, however, did not engross the undivided attention of the public. The singing societies of Baltimore were on the ground and enlivened the festivities with their renderings of Germany's masterworks. The Liederkranz and Maennerchor distinguished themselves as usual.

Later in the evening delegations from the Cincinnati and Chicago Shooting Unions arrived and were welcomed in an appropriate manner. The Washington Riflemen left for home in the evening, carrying with them the heartiest good wishes of their Baltimore friends. When night had thrown its mantle over the earth a glimpse of fairy land was afforded to mortal eyes. The beauty and grandeur of the evening scene cannot be described. Late in the night, or early in the morning, the last revellers left the park to gain a little rest and walk the same road over again to-day. The balloon fell near Brooklyn, in Ann Arundell County, another ascension will take place to-day.

President JOHNSON was expected to-day, and was to have visited the park *in cognito*. A dispatch which has just been received from Washington, however, announces that owing to great pressure of official business Mr. JOHNSON will be unable to fulfill his engagement with the Baltimoreans.

QUASIMODO.

An Ex-Confederate Officer Killed; in Texas.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 16.

Private intelligence just received in this city from Marshall, Texas, records the shooting and killing in that town of a well-known Ex-Confederate officer, Col. FOWLER, by Judge DAVIS B. BONFOI, the latter being a thirty years' resident of Marshall, and for six years Judge of the Circuit Court of that District.

Judge BONFOI is Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Texas, and Col. FOWLER was one of his deputies. It seems that some time ago a difficulty arose between them at Shreveport, and the former called upon the latter to settle up his accounts and resign. Col. F. would not settle, and made a personal affair of it, threatening the life of Judge BONFOI. We are informed by a gentleman who was present that he even went so far as to seek the Judge at his lodgings, at midnight, with the avowed intention of killing him. Although we are not so informed, it is probable that this later fatal affray originated in the old quarrel.

Judge BONFOI is under arrest, and a judicial investigation will doubtless bring out all the facts in the case.

Gen. Howard and the Howard University.

A Washington dispatch, 21st inst., to the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The anticipated removal of Gen. HOWARD has given rise to various rumors, the latest and most prominent of which was published in an evening paper to-day, to the effect that part of the purchase money of the Howard University estate was taken from the funds accruing in the hands of the Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau from the unclaimed bounty and back pay of colored soldiers from Virginia and North Carolina. This, as well as the charge made that he has made a large amount of money by the purchase of this estate, is utterly false and unfounded in fact. The facts are simply as follows: Some time since a fund was started by subscription from parties at the North to establish a University for the benefit of freedmen; a Board of Trustees was duly organized, of which Gen. HOWARD was made President; the estate in question was purchased, a large share of which, not being required for the purpose intended, was offered for sale, and in order to increase its value, Gen. HOWARD was induced to purchase a few lots, which he acquired on precisely the same terms as any other purchaser."

Meeting of the League Island Committee of the Philadelphia Councils.

The Joint Committee of the Philadelphia Councils, to which was intrusted the adoption of such measures as might be necessary to secure the ground on the northern shore of the back channel, fronting League Island, for presentation to the United States as a site for a navy-yard, held a meeting on the 21st inst., and considered the communications of the owners of the land. All but one ask $1,000 an acre—the single one asking $1,500. Accompanying this statement of price by the $1,000 owners was a request that the city grade and pave the streets on their property, make footways, and hereafter attend to the drainage. Their price, they state, was fixed at $1,000, in consideration of these favors. The Committee looked upon these prices as exorbitant, and have requested the Court of Quarter Sessions to appoint a jury of award.

Postal Treaty Between the United States and Spain.

El Cronista, the Spanish organ in this City, in its issue of the 21st inst., contains the following in allusion to the subject of a postal treaty between this country and Spain. The necessity for such an arrangement was urged a short time since in the columns of the TIMES, and our remarks have been quoted and indorsed by the *Cronista*. That paper now says:

"That such a project is in view we learned recently from a reliable source. We cannot doubt the truth of the statement, being aware of the intelligence and activity of Señor DE GONI, our Minister to the United States, and knowing how great is the esteem which he has won after a few months' intercourse with the American Government. As the subject is one of importance to both nations, whose commerce extends over the ocean, it is probable that there will be no delay in the conclusion of the postal treaty, and that it will be an accomplished fact within a short time."

Smash-up on the Central Road—Several Cars Off the Track.

From the Rochester Express, Aug. 21.

This morning a freight train going west, about 3 o'clock, drawn by two engines, was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch, between Sophia and State streets, and a regular smash-up was the result. Both locomotives went off, and were considerably damaged; one car ran into a house adjoining the track, occupied by GEORGE WARNER, a fireman on the Central road, and completely demolished the kitchen (built of wood) and contents. The wreck was complete, and at the present writing workmen are engaged in putting everything to rights. We understand that the train was an hour late in starting out, and the switch had been placed for another train. Seven cars in all were thrown from the track, and they took all sorts of directions, some one way and some another, completely blockading the south side.

The New Roman Catholic Bishop of Buffalo.

From a private letter received from Albany, the Buffalo *Courier* learns, on what is considered excellent authority, that the Very Reverend S. V. RYAN, V. C. M., of St. Louis, Mo., has received the appointment of Bishop of Buffalo. Father RYAN is at present the Superior of the Congregation of Missions in the United States. Late Bishop TIMON and also Bishop LYNCH, of Toronto, filled the position now held by Father RYAN at the time they were selected for Bishops of their respective Dioceses. Father RYAN, although physically weak, is a man of great mental strength, a devout Christian, and a gentleman of superior literary attainments.

Letter from the Rebel Ex-Postmaster General.

A Washington dispatch to the Boston *Post* says:

"A letter just received from Hon. JOHN H. REGAN, late Postmaster-General under the rebel Government, acknowledges the receipt of his pardon from the President, and promises an energetic effort to have the reconstruction laws executed in good faith. He fears, however, that negro supremacy in the South is inevitable."

RECEPTION AT EX-SENATOR HARRIS'.—Ex-Senator HARRIS extended the hospitalities of his house last evening to his fellow-members of the Constitutional Convention and several prominent citizens. It was an elegant entertainment upon the one part, and an occasion of great social enjoyment upon the other. The Convention had manifested its appreciation of the occasion by departing from the practice hitherto scrupulously pursued, of not permitting its regular sessions to be broken in upon by such interludes. In all that social refinement or taste could achieve, the distinguished host gratified his guests to the full measure of their ability for enjoyment.—*Albany Evening Journal, Aug. 22.*

HEALTH OF ARCHBISHOP SPALDING.—Advices received from this distinguished divine by the arrival in this city last evening of Very Rev. H. B. COSKERY, his Vicar-General, state that he is now at Aix la Chapelle, a watering-place in France, where he will stay for a short period. He will go thence to England, and will be the guest of Rev. Dr. MANNING, and afterwards will make a trip through Ireland, where he will be entertained by Cardinal CULLEN. Although his health is better, it is not what his friends would desire.—*Baltimore Commercial, Aug. 22.*

YELLOW FEVER AT PENSACOLA.—The painful rumors of the yellow fever having broke out in Pensacola are unfortunately confirmed. Private dispatches report a very alarming condition of the public health, not in the shipping only, but in the city itself and at Warrington. We are not informed whether any cases have as yet proven fatal, but sixteen attacks have been reported, in which the most experienced doctors recognized the malignant type of that plague of the Gulf shores.—*Mobile Times, Aug. 14.*

The official call for the Massachusetts Republican State Convention to be held at Worcester on the 11th of September has been issued. It gives each town and each ward of a city one delegate in the Convention, and one additional delegate for every two hundred voters in such town or ward, according to the last census of voters.

THE FIRE AT PLATTSBURGH.

The Business Part of the Town Destroyed—Large Losses in Goods and Personal Property.

From the Burlington (N. Y.) Times, Aug. 22.

News was received here about 9 A. M. yesterday, that a great fire was raging in Plattsburgh, and Chief-Engineer BALLOU at once telegraphed offering the services of one of our fire companies and machines, if necessary. On the arrival of the *Adirondack* at 10 A. M., it was ascertained that the fire had been checked, at 5 A. M., though there had been immense destruction of property, embracing the whole business centre of the town; the Second National Bank, Presbyterian Church, and most of the principal stores. Last evening we made a flying visit to Plattsburgh, and rapidly rode through the "burnt district." The sight was truly a melancholy one, and seemed to us a miniature "Portland." The south side of Bridge-street and Margaret-street, from the Cumberland House to Brinkhoof-street, is a mass of ruins, while the square opposite the Custom-house, upon which was located some twenty residences, was also burnt over. The destroying element evidently had its own way, and spent its force only when it reached the river. The Fire Department with their solitary engine worked manfully, but on account of the lack of water, the water having been drawn off at the dam, to allow of a new flume being put in by the Messrs. GREGORY, their efforts were of but little avail.

The heaviest loser was Samuel F. Vias, $60,000, with no insurance. Nichols, Lynde & Co.'s loss is estimated at $30,000; partially insured. Every photographer and druggist was burnt out, saving little or nothing. The Masons lost their fine hall, including furniture and jewels. The Plattsburgh *Express* office is a total loss, as is also J. W. Tuttle's job printing-office. The library and reading-room of the "Young Men's Association" was also burned. The entire loss, we were informed last evening, would not be less than $500,000; insurance $200,000. The fire is generally believed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Plattsburgh *Sentinel* of Thursday morning contains the following detailed account of the conflagration:

On Thursday night, a little before 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the sheds attached to the Presbyterian Church. Before efficient aid could be obtained, the church itself was wrapped in flames, and the fire spread rapidly North, East and West. The fire company did all that was in their power, but it was impossible to guard three or four avenues to its advance. The result is a most disastrous conflagration. Every building between the alley and Brinkhoof-street, all north of the alley to those fronting on Court-street, all on the east side of Margaret-street, from Bridge-street to WING's new store, and on the south side of Bridge-street, from Margaret to the main building of the Gregory wooden factory, is destroyed. Of private residences, we name the following:

John Wilson, D. B. Clapp, M. Nusbaum, two houses of Wm. H. Morgan, L. M. Cooley, Henry H. Story, house of M. K. Platt occupied by Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Merchant and others; Peter Maloy, Robert Turner, Wm. Dixon, Felix Teroux, Mr. Marvin, Paul Carrol, Paul Montville, and a number of tenement houses, the names of whose occupants are unknown to us. The Presbyterian Church was totally destroyed, with most of its valuable furniture and communion set. The two buildings in process of construction by D. Hooey and F. McGadden; the blacksmith shops of Cramer, Ryan, Gonya & Roberts; Major Dolan's saloon and residence; Learment & Stave's livery stables.

We now proceed to the west side of Margaret-street: George Moore's insurance office torn to pieces. Here the fire was arrested in its course north. James Griffin's saloon and residence; saved nothing. Ley's boot and shoe store. Balch's drug-store; not much saved. Bixby's dental-rooms; property mostly saved. Beckwith & Dobie's law-office; everything saved. Howard's photographic saloon; but little saved. Wm. Reed's jewelry-store; part of the goods saved. Wm. Labarge's boot and shoe store. Edwards & Co.'s store; but little saved. G. L. Clark's law-office; effects mostly saved. Dennis Tormey's shoe-shop. Dr. Howard's dental-rooms. Dr. F. M. Lyon's office. Masonic Hall, with all its furniture. E. Hathaw's clothing-store; part of his stock saved. J. W. Tuttle's job printing office; nothing saved. Halsey's insurance office. W. R. Jones' law office. B. Young's store and residence; but little saved; two cows burned. C. A. Cook's hardware-store; nothing saved. Joseph Shiff's market; nothing saved. W. D. Morgan's store; part saved. Sowles & Edwards' hardware-store; but little saved. J. E. Morrison's drug-store; not much saved. M. Holcomb hat and cap store; but little saved. Sargeant's billiard rooms; total loss. Canadian Union Association. Dr. Wolff's office; loss almost total, including a valuable library. P. Eagan's tailor-shop. Hoag's barber-shop.

We proceed across the street. Wing's new building received some injury. R. O. Barber's store; but little saved. Rooms of Young Men's Association. John Piercy's store; but little saved. S. F. Vilas's store; not much saved. Second National Bank. E. Palmer & Co.'s store; not much saved. Marshall & Shinville's harness shop. Nichols, Lynde & Co.'s store; but little saved. Weaver & Hall's store; portion of goods saved. H. L. Stillson & Co., general insurance agents; furniture and supplies all lost. J. H. Cottrill's clothing store; saved about one-third. J. J. Drown's boot and shoe store; not more than one-third saved. Dr. Nichol's office; loss small. A. G. Carver's printing-office; nothing saved. M. Desmond's law office. Plattsburgh Commercial College. Miss Denning, dressmaker. Tilley's book-store; goods mostly saved. Rothschild & Co.'s store; some goods saved. H. W. Cady & Co.'s drug-store; part of stock saved. Averill's photographic saloon; but little saved. Weed & Dickinson's law office; books and papers mostly saved.

Down Bridge-street, on south side: Neil Bassett's harness-shop, Noel's tavern-stand. H. W. Guibord's store, part of goods saved; Mrs. McCann's hotel, some goods saved; John P. Smith's market, loss total; part of the buildings of the Woolen Manufacturing Company.

Here the fire was arrested, and the north side of Bridge-street saved. But for the exertions of the hands on Norton's mill, by which that building was saved, it is impossible to tell what might have been the result north.

We do not pretend to perfect accuracy in the foregoing. We could not go into the figures of losses, and amount of insurance, in the time remaining before going to press. The loss is estimated variously from $175,000 to $250,000. The loss of goods and personal property must be as much more.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of the efforts of the fire company. Two companies of the Forty-second came to our assistance from the barracks, and with their practical hands did most excellent service.

The piles of goods on the square and along the streets a little remote from the fire was truly astonishing. Some were stolen and some badly damaged.

BILLIARDS.

Playing Billiards on Time—Important to Players and Room-keepers.

The leading billiard-room keepers of this City held a meeting at the warerooms of PHELAN & COLLENDER, billiard-table makers, on Wednesday afternoon last, at which it was resolved to charge by the hour for billiard-playing, on and after Oct. 1. Some of the room-keepers were in favor of charging 75 cents per hour, but the majority thought that the better policy would be to charge the same as in Boston, Washington and other cities where the time system has been introduced, and it was thereupon resolved that the price should be 60 cents. Among the rooms represented were O'Connor's, Kilduff & Gilmore's, Peter Mitchell's, Loton & Murphy's, P. A. Fitzgerald's, Lafayette Hall, Mitchell Brothers', Mitchell & O'Neil's, Kellenger's, McDevitt & Wizeman's, McKibbin's, Carland's, F. A. Ransom's, the Columbian and the Eclectic. As, with one or two exceptions, the above list covers all the first-class billiard-rooms in the City except those in hotels, it may be assumed that charging 60 cents per hour for billiards will be the rule, and 25 cents per game the exception in this City after the first of October. Let it not be inferred, however, that players will be required to pay sixty cents whether they occupy a table for an hour or for less time. On the contrary, they will be charged at the rate of one cent per minute, whether the period of occupancy be five minutes or that number of hours. The time system, it is generally admitted, is the fairest for all parties interested—good players, poor players, and proprietors of rooms; and as it has for years worked satisfactorily in France, and is even now working satisfactorily in several of our own cities, including New-York, there would seem to be no good reason why it should fail to give entire satisfaction everywhere in the metropolis.

For some two or three months it has been on trial at MCDEVITT's rooms, and it is now proposed to make its adoption general in this City and Brooklyn. With this view, a committee will next week visit the different hotels and ascertain the preferences of the proprietors. It is expected that all of the latter will coöperate. Such of the proprietors of minor rooms as desire to adopt the time system on the basis proposed are requested to sign the agreement already entered into by twenty-one of the principal room-keepers, which agreement is awaiting additional signatures at the establishment of Messrs. PHELAN & COLLENDER.

Burglary at Bricksborough—$5,000 Stolen.

The office of the Bricksborough Land Company, in the village of Bricksborough, N. J., was entered on Monday night, 19th inst., and two safes were blown open. The office was entered by prying open one of the rear windows, and as the front door was fastened by a bolt on the inside, the burglars found an easy entrance after one of their number had entered by the window.

A hole had been drilled through the iron plate of the safe doors, into each lock, and powder worked into the lock and exploded by means of a fuse. One door was blown entirely off the hinges and torn to fragments. The hinges, which were of solid iron, half an inch thick and two inches wide, were both broken completely off, and the door was thrown against the partition with such violence as to break a large hole in the wall. The door of the other safe was badly shattered.

A drill, a powder-flask, a piece of fuse and some other articles were left behind. To all appearances, a much heavier charge of powder was put into one lock than was really necessary to open the door. Several persons, inmates of dwelling-houses near by, heard an unusual noise during the night, but their suspicions were not excited by it.

About $5,000 in money was stolen, $3,900 of which belonged to JAS. B. VAN HISE consisting principally of $100 and $50 greenbacks. There were also one $50 and one $20 compound interest note, dated 1865; also a check on a New-York bank for $19 78, given by JOHN B. PAGE & SON to J. L. HYRES, and indorsed by him. The balance of funds belonged to the Bricksborough Land Improvement Company, and was mostly in $5 National bills, except one $100 National bill, with several bonds and mortgages assigned to ISAAC A. VAN HISE, including one Ocean County bond given to GEO. APPLEGATE for $400.

The parties have issued posters, in which they offer $1,000 reward for the recovery of the money, or for the apprehension of the burglars.

Three strangers, however, were arrested on suspicion, and were taken before a magistrate and examined, but nothing was proved against either of them. Indeed, one of the citizens declared that these three individuals slept in his house that night; that two of them were put to bed by himself before 10 o'clock, and that the other man sat up and visited with him till nearly midnight.

Funeral of Hon. Joseph A. Wright.

Funeral services over the remains of Hon. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, late United States Minister at the Prussian Court, were performed yesterday at the M. E. Church corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The church was almost filled with the relatives and friends of the deceased, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Among the clergy present were Rev. Bishop JANES, Rev. Dr. FOSTER, Rev. EDMUND JANES, Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, Rev. Dr. J. P. DURBIN, Rev. Dr. HOLDICH, and Rev. Dr. REDGAWAY.

The remains were inclosed in a handsome coffin, which was placed at the top of the centre aisle near the pulpit. On the coffin was laid an American flag looped with mourning rosettes formed of black crape; also a crown and wreath composed of choice flowers.

Shortly after 3 o'clock Bishop JANES and Rev. Drs. MCCLINTOCK, FOSTER and REDAGWAY entered the church. Behind them were the following gentlemen, who acted as pall-bearers;

Major-Gen. Vodges,	Oliver Hoyt, Esq.,
Major-Gen. Butterfield,	J. D. Lanier, Esq.,
M. C. Morgan, Esq.,	J. B. Cornell, Esq.,
Austin Baldwin, Esq.,	D. L. Ross, Esq.,
Daniel Drew, Esq.,	A. V. Stout, Esq.,
William B. Skidmore, Esq.	

The congregation being seated, a voluntary was performed by the choir, after which Rev. Drs. MCCLINTOCK and EDMUND JANES read appropriate passages of Scripture. Prayer followed, and Bishop JANES then pronounced an eloquent eulogy on the deceased, in which he referred to his services to the State and the Church, and spoke of his pure and blameless life.

Dr. DURBIN also made a brief address, referring to the life and services of the deceased.

A hymn and the Doxology were then given, and the services closed with the benediction.

In the absence of the regular choir of the church, the music was sung by a quartette composed of Mrs. PAULITCH, soprano; Mrs. PAYNE, alto; Mr. WHITING, tenor; Mr. FROST, basso. The music was directed by WALTER R. JOHNSTON, organist.

Stock Valuation of Good-will.

Much was said on the street and through the Press last year to the effect that the Merchants' Union Express Company had taken title to valuable real estate, in the City of New-York and other localities, in the name of individuals, instead of being in the name of the Company. On inquiry, it was ascertained that the laws did not permit joint stock companies to hold or convey real estate; and hence the Merchants' Union had taken title to their real property in the name of individuals, and received from such individuals leases for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, coupled with contracts that they would, on demand of said Company, reconvey said property as its officers should request. As soon as the Legislature of this State convened last Winter, the Merchants' Union caused to be passed a bill which authorizes express companies to hold and convey real estate, and immediately thereafter had all the real estate which the Company had purchased conveyed direct to the Company; thus securing, beyond any question, its valuable property to the stockholders whose money had procured it.

Now how stands the case with the old express companies, members of which were so alarmed as to the real-estate titles of their troublesome rival? An examination of the Register and County Clerk's offices, in various counties where the American Express Company is the *ostensible* owner of real estate, shows, as we are informed, the title to no part of such real estate to be in the American Express Company; but is in the name of different individuals, and to their heirs. If this is the way in which the real estate of the old American Company is held, how are the old stockholders to get the benefit of their real estate? And if, as now understood, the stockholders of the new American Company are not interested in the real estate which was supposed to belong to the old Company, what is there of value to their stock? As the Company had at the time of its reorganization but eighteen hundred thousand dollars of money, (and that all drawn from the Bankers' Company,) and a like amount in horses, wagons, safes, stoves, signs, &c., turned in at their own figures by the old American Company, and have sustained, as it is alleged, enormous losses in their current business, and an immense loss on New-York Central Railroad stock, bought to control an election, and in sustaining the stocks of the old express companies in Wall-street, it would seem that the Company must be in a condition which many think should alarm those who were induced to take an interest in its stock, on the impression that it represented actual value; it not having been made known, until recently, that the *nominal* capital of the present American Company of nine millions was made up in part by the issuing to the managers of the old American Company, for their "good-will," full-paid stock to the amount of five million four hundred thousand dollars. This fact, developed in Court, shows a percentage for "good-will" not a little alarming, as affecting not only the pecuniary interests of the parties who have purchased the stock in ignorance that it was issued without pecuniary consideration, as well as having a very material bearing on the question of *endurance* in the competition now so actively carried on between the express companies. When the inside history of the old and new American Companies shall be made public, as it probably will be within a brief period, it will doubtless present some interesting illustrations and facts as to operations in real estate and other matters, which will account for the great financial prosperity of certain individuals who have so deprecated competition in express business.—*Independent.*

Official Proof From Paris.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT.

STEINWAY & SONS are enabled positively to announce that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

this medal being distinctly classified first, over all other American exhibitors. In proof of which the following

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE

of the President and members of the International Jury on Musical Instruments is annexed:

PARIS, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition.

First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,

President of International Jury.

GEORGES KASTNER, AMBROISE THOMAS, ED. HANSLICK, F. A. GEVAERT, J. SCHIEDMAYER, } Members of the International Jury.

The original certificate, together with "the official catalogue of awards," in which the name of STEINWAY & SONS is recorded *first* on the list, can be seen at their WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, new numbers 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Depend upon it, Mothers, Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine. It has stood the test of years, and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and cures wind colic; produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Six P.'s. — Poets—Painters—Preachers—Players Printers and Politicians—all suffer from dyspepsia, nervousness, loss of appetite, liver complaints, and all diseases which they may cure or prevent by the use of PLANTATION BITTERS. If those sufferers took these Bitters, the Poetry would be purer, the Paintings grander, the Sermons livelier, the Acting truer, the Printing neater, and the Politics honester. This splendid tonic invigorates the system, and enables the brain to work healthily.

Perhaps no article was ever so well indorsed by all who have used it.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Exposition Universal.—PARIS, 1867. — The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AND GOLD MEDAL, given to American Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel*, (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the highest premium—a gold medal—for the perfection of sewing machines and button-hole machines. The only gold medal awarded to this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac simile of medals at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ladies preserve to your latest days the realties of your beauty. Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevators develop the form. Depot No. 907 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. SEWING-MACHINES. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Florence Sewing-Machine was awarded the highest prize over all competitors, at the Paris Exposition, 1867—the first Silver Medal for the best family Sewing-machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. —First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

MAXWELL—BOURNE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 21, by Rev. Rowland H. Bourne, assisted by Rev. Samuel Maxwell, Jr., JOHN MAXWELL to ELLA OLAND, only daughter of William Oland Bourne. No cards.

DIED.

BRASHER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, LAURA A., child of Philip and Laura A. Brasher, aged 1 year, 3 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 127 Remsen-st., on Friday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

BIRKBECK.—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, BESSIE, daughter of John and Jane M. Birkbeck, aged 5 months and 25 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Mary Pettis, No. 90 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. this day, (Friday,) Aug. 23.

FRASER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 21, after a very severe and lingering illness, ANNIE M., wife of Henry L. Fraser, and second daughter of David Horton, deceased.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 429 West 46th-st., this (Friday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

GALE.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, ADDIE LOUISE, wife of Frank A. Gale, in the 30th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence, No. 118 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

GOODRIDGE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 20, EZRA R. GOODRIDGE, in the 34th year of his age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Riverdale, on Friday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Hudson River Railroad train leaves 30th-st. at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family and also of his father-in-law, Jacob Le Roy, Esq., are invited to attend without further notice.

KEYSER.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 22, CHRISTIANA H. KEYSER, widow of the late John Keyser, in the 64th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 130 West 43d-st., on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

KELLY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 21, Miss ANNA MARIA JOSEPHA KELLY, daughter of James and Margaret Kelly.

Her remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 740 6th-av., to the Church of St. Francis Xavier at 9 o'clock A. M., thence to Calvary Cemetery.

MILLER.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 22, at the residence of her father, after a short illness, NELLIE COMSTOCK, wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. N. Miller, U. S. N., and daughter of Capt. J. J. Comstock.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORNINGSTAR.—On Wednesday, Aug. 21, FANNY MORNINGSTAR, second daughter of Charles and Mary Morningstar, in the 15th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Friday,) the 23d inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 99 2d-place, Brooklyn, without further invitation.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh papers please copy.

MELOON.—On Monday, Aug. 19, at New-Orleans, HORACE H. MELOON, of yellow fever, aged 29 years.

California and New-Hampshire papers please copy.

MIX.—In Galveston, Texas, on Saturday, Aug. 17, of yellow fever, THEODORE MIX, son of Caleb Mix, of New-Haven, Conn.

NASH.—On Thursday, Aug. 22, at South Norwalk, Conn., of disease of the heart, JAMES NASH, in his 70th year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, South Norwalk, on Monday, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of train leaving New-York by New-York and New-Haven Railroad at 9 o'clock A. M.

ODELL.—At Dobbs' Ferry, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, on her 8th birthday, AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Moses T. and Hannah Odell.

Funeral to take place from the residence of her father, this (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock.

PARKER.—At No. 129 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 22, of cholera infantum, MARIANNA LITTLEFIELD, infant daughter of Tylee W. and Mary Parker.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RAPELYE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 21, suddenly, JACOB RAPELYE, aged 78 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, Newtown, near the Penny Bridge Station of the Flushing Railroad. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 12:30 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—At Hyde Park, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 22, EDGAR, only child of James and Catharine A. Sullivan.

SNEDIKER.—At New Lots, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 22, ANNE SNEDIKER, relict of the late Jacob Snediker, in her 67th year.

Funeral this day, (Friday,) 23d inst., at 2 P. M.

OFFICIAL—[No. 174.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1867.

The body of an unknown boy was found at Governor's Island, aged about twelve years, stout built, brown hair, good teeth, full face. Dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, checked pants, no boots, no socks or stockings. Body so decomposed as to prevent recognition; has been in the water about two months. Sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 175.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found in front of the Frankfort House, supposed to be A. Goodrich, of Brooklyn, Kings County. Body sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL,

NO. 166 FIFTH-AVENUE,

(Between 21st and 22d sts.,)

Consultations on diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, CHRONIC CATARRH in all its forms, IMPAIRED HEARING and SIGHT, and all CHRONIC and OBSCURE DISEASES.

RECEPTION HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

4,500

STARR'S REVOLVING PISTOLS.

These celebrated arms, of which more than 50,000 were made for the United States Government during the late war, are new, inspected, in perfect order, packed in original cases, and the only lot now for sale.

Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, by

H. H. WOLCOTT.

No. 157 Broadway, Room No. 6.

GAS WORKS

FOR COAL, RESIN OR OIL GAS.

GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

A MEDICAL FACT WORTH REMEMBERING.

Simple purgatives are useless in bilious cases. They have no effect on the liver. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS are the only unmercurialized medicine in existence that directly influences the biliary secretion, relieves the bowels, and strengthens and nourishes the system at one and the same time.

Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE WINE TRADE.

Among the Wine Houses in Europe to whom Prize Medals have been awarded at the great Paris Exposition this year are the following, viz.:

Messrs. WELSH BROTHERS, of Madeira, Senor H. J. M. CAMACHO, of Madeira, for the finest specimens of Old and New Madeira Wines.

Messrs. REBELLO, VALENTE & CO., of Oporto, for the finest qualities of Port Wines.

The sole agent in the United States for the above-mentioned houses is Mr. J. G. WELSH, No. 41 Beaver-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF PARIS, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer HAMMONIA, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., on SATURDAY, Aug. 24. The mails for France, via Brest, per steamer PEREIRE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 9 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.; Station O, 7:55 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

"MR. BROWN, THIS IS TOO MUCH; IS there no way to get rid of these outrageous mosquitoes?"

"Well, my dear, I'll stop and buy a package of CONSTANTIN'S SANITARY FUMIGATING AND ANTI-MOSQUITO PAPER."

"I wish you would."

Sold by all Druggists. Manufactured by J. B. CONSTANTIN & CO., No. 133 Water-st., New-York.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 24 DEY-ST.

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The present edition is intended—in respect to its appearance and size, a clear, beautiful type, and a page free from Notes—to form a handy, readable series of volumes, equally adapted for the pocket, the knapsack and the rail.

The text has been arranged from a close comparison of the most trustworthy editions, such as those of Collier, Mr. Dyce, Mr. Charles Knight, Staunton and the Cambridge Editors—NOT OMITTING THE FOLIO OF 1623—with the primary object of obtaining a reading as nearly as possible in accordance with what Shakespeare actually wrote.

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Address

HENRY M. WYNKOOP, No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

Agents wanted to canvass for this excellent work. Please send for a Prospectus.

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. CONTENTS: The Guardian Angel, IX.; Prophetic Voices about America; Sunshine and Petrarch; Canadian Woods and Waters; The Nightingale in the Study; Hospital Memories, II.; Minor Italian Travels; The Mystery of Nature; A Wife by Wager; The Jesuits in North America in the Seventeenth Century; The Blue and the Gray; Fugitives from Labor; Reviews and Literary Notices.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS. CONTENTS: Cast Away in the Cold, II.; Blunder; The Little Theatre; What Dr. Hardhack said to Miss Emily; A Deer-hunt in the Adirondacks; Good Old Times, IX.; The Little Beggar Girl; Swimming; Boat Song; Round the Evening Lamp; Our Letter Box.

For sale by all Newsdealers.

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U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
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U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues.
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
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Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

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HAVING 20 YEARS TO RUN, AND BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,

FOR SALE AT 90, BY

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The UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK are ready to offer for sale the Bonds of the UNION AND LOGANSPORT RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds are First Mortgage Bonds, secured by an ample sinking fund, and guaranteed by a consolidated Railroad Company of 370 miles of central trunk road, and are believed to constitute first-class permanent investment bonds.

For full particulars and terms, apply at office of

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W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

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Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
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Also a large variety of Insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

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AMERICAN BANKERS
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NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

THE OHIO NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, July 25, 1867.

TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that, at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, located at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the Articles of Association of said Bank, at the office of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, on the 3d day of July, 1867, it was voted by the Shareholders of said Association, owning more than two-thirds of its stock, that said Association go into liquidation, and be closed.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said Association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, the day and year above written.

W. W. BROWN, Cashier.

[Seal of the Bank.]

NOTICE.—The Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, located in Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, is closing up its affairs. All holders of notes and other claims against said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment. W. W. BROWN, Cashier.

Dated JULY 25, 1867.

This Bank having been consolidated with the Merchants' National Bank, notes and other claims against it will be paid at that Bank.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 58 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1867.

A MAJORITY IN INTEREST OF THE holders of the preferred second mortgage and income bonds and certificates of the preferred stock of this Company, having consented in the manner provided by the deed of trust to an increase of the preferred stock of this Company by an issue of three thousand four hundred additional shares, of the same character as the existing stock, to enable the Directors to settle with the present holders of preferred stock for any preference claim over the common stock which may have accrued on the same up to Jan. 1, 1867; notice is hereby given that the Directors will issue in settlement of such claim one share of said new stock for every five shares of the existing stock to the holders thereof, on the 2d day of September next; that for the purpose of ascertaining the persons entitled to the same, the transfer books of the preferred stock will remain open till the 2d day of September next, inclusive, when they will be closed, and so remain till the 10th day of September following, after which the certificates of new stock will be ready for delivery.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. C. BRYANT, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the Stonington Steamboat Company has been organized, and a portion of the stock of said Company has been reserved to be distributed among such of the stockholders of the New-York, Providence, and Boston Railroad Company as may take their proportion of the increased capital of that Company allotted to them.

Parties wishing to avail themselves of this privilege will please make application to Messrs. M. MORGAN & SONS, on or before the 10th September, proximo, at which time said stock will be distributed, pro rata, among them.

JAMES I. DAY, President.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 336 BROADWAY, Aug. 21, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fifth installment of $10 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company is due on the second day of September next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company, and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND mortgage bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.

The undersigned will receive proposals to the 24th inst. inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $2,000 of said bonds for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES C. BELL,
FREDERICK A. COE, } Trustees.
SAM'L RAPPALO,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration that a more secure basis for the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.

WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
D. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

THE WORLD'S PAPER STOCK COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed receiver of the property and assets of the above-named corporation, all persons indebted to said corporation are requested to pay the same to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said corporation will present them at his office, No. 51 Beaver-st., New-York City.

ROBERT FRANCIS, Receiver.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Union Pacific Railroad Company, (the United State's Government holding second lien,) bearing six per cent. interest, payable in gold coin, are offered for sale at the lowest price of forty, and the accrued interest added from July 1, by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st., Special Agents of the Company.

FOR SALE—CHRISTIAN COUNTY AND HENderson County 7 per cent. Kentucky Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. These are first-class securities. Apply to J. T. BOYLE, President of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, at the office of GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS, having thirty years to run, bearing six per cent. interest in lawful money. These Bonds are regarded by Savings and other institutions, for a long investment, as the most desirable of all the Government Securities. For sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK Stock Exchange desires to form a co-partnership with a party having from $10,000 to $15,000 capital. Address BROKER, Box No. 1,2 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.

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IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, August 22—3 P. M

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81...	110½	11.½	Gold.....	140⅝	140⅞
Coupon, 1881.....	110⅝	110⅞	Aug. 7.30.....	107	107⅛
5-20 Regist'd '62.	105¾	106	June 7.30.....	107	107⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113	113¼	July, 7.30	107	107⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109	109⅛	Oct., comp'ds. '64	118⅝	118⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	118⅝	118⅝	Dec., comp'ds. '64	117⅞	118⅛
5-20 C. '65, Jan. & July	108	108⅛	May, comp'ds. '65	116⅞	117⅛
5-20 Coupon, '67.	108⅛	108⅜	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116	116⅛
10-40 Reg.....	98½	99	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115⅝	115⅞
10-40 Coupon.....	102⅜	102⅝	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115	115⅛

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

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No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

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AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.
AUGUST 23, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 53 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $2 35 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give ten NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $3 65 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1 000.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates;

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

SHOWS BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 451, 456, 548, 1,028, 123, 377, 741, 56, 302, 23, 39, 53, 393, 477, 592, 123, 483, 549 and 340, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

E. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the issue of new Certificates of their Stock, in place of Certificates Nos. 17,792 and 17,805, each for 20 shares, in the name of George W. Barney, which were lost on the mail between Newport, R. I., and New-York City, on or about the 13th of July ult.

Any party to whom same may be presented for negotiation or sale is requested to communicate with the undersigned, who alone are authorized to transfer it.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 16, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1867, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company, of Alabama, will be paid at the Chatham National Bank, New-York. L. OWEN, President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Aug. 19, 1867.

SCHEDULES (OF 750) HERETOFORE OF 10-40 COUPONS, due Sept. 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, cheap, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.

ALL DEPOSITS made on or before the FIRST OF ANY MONTH will draw interest from that date. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free of tax. Open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.

FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., cor. of 14th-st.—*Six per cent. interest* paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, Pres't.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealer who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

TUCKER, GARTER & CO.,
NO. 70 SOUTH-ST.

Manufacturers of manilla and tarred cordage, bale rope, twines and bagging for Sea Island cotton and hops of the well-known Anchor and Sea Island brands.

Importers and dealers in Manila, Russian, Italian, Sisal, Jute and American hemps, gunny cloth and gunny bags. Also in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 120 bales Dundee bagging, assorted from 1¼ to 2 lbs. per yard.

TO THE EXEMPT FIREMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned hereby give notice that they have at their disposal two free scholarships in the University of this city, to be filled by the sons of exempt firemen. Applications will be received until September 15. For further particulars apply to DAVID WALKER, No. 418 Canal-st.

JOHN M. COSTA, No. 115 Nassau-st.
WM. HITCHMAN, No. 17 East 86th-st.
PETER MASTERSON,
cor. 7th-av. and West 30th-st.
School Committee of Board of Trustees.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst., at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

AUG. 10, 1867.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL.....	$200,000
ASSETS AUGUST 1, 1867.....	308,179
LIABILITIES.....	9,079

NEW-YORK, August 8, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a *Dividend of Five per cent. and Government Tax*, payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on Monday, the 2d day of September next.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 3.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1867.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, payable at the Company's office, MONDAY, Sept. 2. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened Tuesday, Sept. 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. M. MADRIGAL, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope

Dr. Mauricean guarantees a safe and immediate remedy for all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauricean is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," specially intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY in from five to ten days—less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 6 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 STANTON-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Call on or address Dr. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Advice at all hours free of charge.

DR. GRINDLE CAN CURE WORSE cases of private diseases, and in less time than any other can. Hundreds, yes, thousands, who have gone down to premature graves, might now be living if they had consulted Dr. GRINDLE at first. Our treatment and the rapid cures prove the above assertion. Victims of misplaced confidence should certainly call. Sufferers from Nervousness, Physical Incapacity, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Syphilis, Gleet and Strictures may rely on the most honorable, scientific and confidential treatment. Sores and ulcers quickly healed, and the last vestige of disease eradicated from the system. Examination of the urine daily by chemical analysis and under the microscope. Call on or address Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Cen re-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 Chapel-st. From a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, on moderate charges. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $5, and No. 2, price $3, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 182 Fulton-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATION FREE.—Dr. Severius, from the Medical Colleges of London and Paris, guarantees to cure all private diseases of the most stubborn kind, rapidly and without injury to the constitution. Highest testimonials.

Dr. SEVERIUS, No. 118 Rivington-st.

Consultations on Sundays.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of relief.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 8 Division-st. One dollar per vial. Book of sixty pages gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., three doors.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound—like magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR Amative Debility. DR. POWERS' Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

WHY IS IT THAT DR. GRINDLE makes such remarkable cures of special diseases? Because Dr. GRINDLE is an educated physician, thoroughly understanding anatomy, physiology and the pathology of the disease.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 Broadway.

Are closing out the entire balance of

LINEN DRESS GOODS,

at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 Broadway.

Have a very complete assortment of

REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,

of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 Broadway,

Have a very complete assortment of

IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,

of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

A BIG LOT YARD WIDE

MUSLINS, (splendid quality,) ONLY 12½c.

These Muslins are retailed everywhere at 20c.

25,000 yds. ALMOST LIKE WAMSUTTAS, 15c. and 18c.

ALSO, FROM AUCTION, IMMENSE LOTS ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, CASSIMERES, TICKS, FLANNELS, &c.,

AT NEARLY HALF PRICE.

FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 273 Bleecker-st.

A T. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, corsets, a new style of sun bonnets, ladies' skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMbroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, small wares, Corsets, Skirts and fancy goods. New goods at popular prices, at ELGERT'S, No. 620 and 622 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The merchant Moritz alias Moses Vogeldorf, born at Labischin, who formerly lived in the United States of America, and has now taken his residence here, has died at Berlin, on the 27th October, 1866, and has left the following full born brothers and sisters as heirs of his estate:

1. Emilie, wife of David Frankenstein, who keeps a restaurant in London.
2. Wolf.
3. Jacob.
4. Doris, wife of Kaufmann, the merchant Semmy Rosenthal.
5. Julius, alias Joel.
6. Rosalie, wife of the merchant Moritz Meyer, at Cosnits.

Of whom those named under 2, 3, 4 and 5 are said to live in the United States of North America, but whose places of residence are not known.

The latter, respectively their heirs, are hereby called upon to inform the undersigned Court, within three months, of their present place of residence, and to name an attorney for the purpose of representing their interest, in regulating the estate of their brother, consisting of 1,000 thalers cash, a United States bond amounting to more than $1,000, and of some personal property. In case such action is not taken by them, the division of the estate will be made by and with the advice of the Counselor of Justice Sallbach, of this place, who has been temporarily appointed as Curator, and of the bars which may then have made the proper application, and that part of the estate coming to them will be put here on deposit.

COURTZ, in West Prussia, the 27th of June, 1867.
Royal Circuit Court. Second Division.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND HANDSOME THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, situated on the south side of Perry-st., being the fourth house west of 4th-st. Inquire of W. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches front; in good order; private key to park. For particulars and permits, apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE ELEgant new three-story brown-stone French roof dwelling, No. 131 President-st., near Clinton, in excellent order and replete with all the modern improvements. Price $17,000. Apply to CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—ON the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Chambers-st., are now offered at moderate rates, the choice building plots of the Mount Rutherford Company; fine cars, frequent trains, low fare, fine views, high land, health and beauty all around. Maps, circulars, and all information may be had from

JACOB SHARPE,
General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st.,

and agent for country property on Erie Railway.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.

Particulars can also be obtained at the office of Jos. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRISON & BRIGGS,
Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water-view to be found in the vicinity of New-York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition; terms moderate; present price from $25,000 to ——, according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,753 Post-office.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, ON THE Hudson, at Rhinebeck; country seat known as "Clifton Point;" contains 150 acres; commands fine channel entire frontage; land of best quality; river and mountain views unsurpassed; lawns and walks delightfully shaded and well arranged. For circular of description, &c., apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Executor, &c., No. 29 Broad-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PLEASANT house of 10 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, 40x40, near Hackensack, N. J., with about 1½ acres of land; house and ground well arranged; healthy locality and pleasant surroundings; possession about 1st October; price, furnished, $10,000; unfurnished, $8,000. Apply to WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT Morristown, N. J., a country seat of four acres; good house, 10 rooms, carriage and ice houses, &c.; excellent garden, plenty of fruit and shade; location beautiful and healthy; possession at once. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY, on premises.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE of five acres, carriage-house, stables, &c., one hour from Wall-street, in perfect order, gas, &c., 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, near the water, in Westchester County; price $25,000. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Hotel.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and cottages to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 445: five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway (and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON MURRAY Hill to let, and one of the most desirable locations in this City. The four-story brown-stone front house No. 135 East 26th-st., corner Lexington-av. Inquire and furniture in perfect order; rent $400 per month. Inquire on the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment, second, fifth and sixth floors of the new and substantial brick building, Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet, well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TO A PRIVATE family only, a desirable three-story house, on 21st-st., 24x60, with all improvements, and in perfect order, just painted throughout. Rent $400 per month. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and one hour to dep't on the New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

DESK ROOM—IN HANDSOME, LIGHT, airy offices, second floor. No. 25 Chambers-st.; very low if taken immediately. THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Nos. 4 and 5 Tribune Buildings.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house, No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. Billinge, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. Pinkham, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. Dixon, from New-York, Sept 28.
CELLA, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York, Oct. 12.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
DENMARK, Thomson....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
ERIN, Hall....SATURDAY, Aug. 31
PENNSYLVANIA, Lewis....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
VIRGINIA, Prowse....SATURDAY, Sept. 14
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $80 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Reduction in Freight.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....70
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.
TARIFA....Saturday, Aug. 24
PALMYRA....Wednesday, Aug. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY....Aug. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY....Aug. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY....Aug. 31
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Sept. 7
ETNA....WEDNESDAY....Sept. 11
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
MINNESOTA....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. Archer,
MEDWAY, Capt. Harris.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin....90 00
Steerage....40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms....$75—$90 00
Steerage....32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin....$170 | Steerage....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE....Duchesne....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE....Lemarie....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $96.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $93
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, 24th of August, at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.

LONDON AND BREST.

The elegant British iron steamship, WILLIAM PENN, 3,000 tons burden, EDWIN BILLINGE, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 M.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
First Cabin....$110
Second Cabin....75
Steerage....30
Railroad tickets to Paris and excursion tickets, available for six months, at reduced rates.
For passage, apply to ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
BRITANNIA, Laird, SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
HIBERNIA, Munro, SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
UNITED KINGDOM, Smith, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with
CITY OF CORK....Sept. 7
KANGAROO....Oct. 5
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
KANGAROO....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30
From Pier No. 45 North River.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. Wm. Weir, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 24, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. A. G. Jones....Sept. 7
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A 1 iron steamship CLEOPATRA, Wm. Donald, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 17th August, from Pier No. 8 North River.
For freight or passage apply to CHRISTIAN BROS, No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.
To be followed by the steamer ACHILLES, Wm. Riches, Commander.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Aug. 31—ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. Caverly.
Sept. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Gray, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. Sutton.
Sept. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. Seabury, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Lapidge.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Elisha Howes, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on FRIDAY, Aug. 30, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer AMERICA, Capt. E. Wakeman.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from Wednesday, 14th, A. M., until Tuesday, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The well-known and popular side-wheel steamships of the above line will sail regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, G. W. Palmer, Master, Aug. 29.
MORRO CASTLE, Greene, Master, Sept. 5.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Nov. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fine steamship TYBEE, D. Caulkins, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Baker, sails THURSDAY, August 29,
GEN. BARNES, Capt. Morton, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 5.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. Marshman, THURSDAY, Aug. 29,
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. Lebby, THURSDAY, Sept. 5,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. and lower than any other line. For Charleston, the Florida ports, the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. Crowell, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will leave TO-MORROW (Saturday,) Aug. 24 at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. Holmes, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow Aug. 31.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. Marshman, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe, at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. Gibbs, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. Hildreth, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. Gibbs, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE.

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 20th, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, 20th, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 21st, 7½ A. M.	Wednesday, 21st, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, 22d, 8 A. M.	Thursday, 22d, 12½ P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. Parker, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 24..2½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 26....6 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 25....9 A. M.	
Monday, Aug. 26....6¼ A. M.	

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. Benj. Brayton, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. Benj. M. Simmons, are now running on Long Island Sound, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 64 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters in the number and size of their state-rooms, and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets sold at the principal offices of Wescott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 985 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st.; Hudson River Railroad, 9th-av. and 29th-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 269 Washington-st., City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from the residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

THE STEAMER HELEN FOR SHREWSBURY.

Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8¼ A.M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. Samuel E. Underhill, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, Chas. Post, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. Marshall, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.
To take effect Saturday, 17th. P. WHITE, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867.
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Turner's and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MARBLE MANTELS.

HUDSON RIVER SLATE COMPANY,

Office No. 25 Park-row, New-York, offer for sale their beautiful Blue Slate for
Billiard Beds, Mantels,
Sills and Lintels, Slate Dust,
N. O. Burial Slabs, Tiles,
Plain and Fancy Curbing, Flagging,
Counter Tops, Cemetery Stock.
Slabs and Blocks of any size or pattern.
Orders received at the Agency, No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, Tiling, &c., at the warerooms of A. D. M. HOLBY, Nos. 372 and 374 Greenwich-st., including the largest assortment of fine statuary marble, Renaissant, Romanesque and other styles of drawing-room and Brocatella, Belgium and Pyrenees inlaid dining-room mantels in this City, offered at reduced prices, the subscriber retiring from the business.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GREAT BARGAINS.—CARRIAGES.—I HAVE just received several carriages that must be sold for cash. Dealers and others wanting for use should call immediately.
CALVIN WITTY, Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

INSTRUCTION.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
North Granville, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c.
Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogues and requirements for admission apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS,

No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A Select Family Boarding School.
* * * "This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars, address O. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar. For catalogues containing fuller information address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH

Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16. Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK'S

LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils limited to six.

PARKER ACADEMY.

A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructors, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education. REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL. All trains stop at this station.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall Term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course: most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPERIOR institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 3.—Boys of all ages fitted for business or College, or for West Point. For circulars containing list of patrons, to all of whom reference is made, address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHLAND Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 17. REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEMALE Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application. MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Reading, Berks Co., Penn. Address Miss E. F. GORDON.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges Circulars at the bookstores.

VASSAR COLLEGE,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
Commences its next year Sept. 19, 1867. The examinations of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week.
As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted first if qualified.
Circulars, containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, &c., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES N. SCHOU, Registrar Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,

At No. 907 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children, NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 238 East 13th st.
This school, heretofore Misses Aubert's, will reopen Sept. 19, under the direction of Miss M. G. REYNS.
Prof. E. AUBERT gives his instructions as formerly.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S

English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 56 7th-av., will open THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Miss JAUDON will be at home after Sept. 3. Until then all letters addressed to Princeton, Mass., will receive prompt attention.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York. This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

Reopens Sept. 2. Address BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers.
Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1 to receive applications personally till then. All communications to be directed to the above address.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful; building elegant; rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N.Y.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y. Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal. The eighteenth annual session of this flourishing institute will commence Sept. 3. Circulars may be had of C. F. GILMAN, No. 167 Broadway, or address the Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Open day and evening.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR girls, from the age of 7 to 16 years; number limited to twelve. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mr. C. M. WHITE, Box No. 19, Danbury, Conn., or to W. H. BURR, No. 229 Fulton-st., New-York.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867. Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4. REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

NO. 261 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 23 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av. and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, near Pittsburgh, Penn., a teacher of mathematics and classics, unmarried, a good disciplinarian and experienced in teaching; an Episcopalian preferred. Apply, with testimonials, to Rev. J. P. TAYLOR, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York City.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT IN A SCHOOL or family by a lady experienced in teaching music, English, French, (spoken) Italian and Latin; references given. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, a teacher for drawing and higher English, who can sing common devotional music. Address, giving references. TEACHER, Box No. 1,155, Middletown, Conn.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS, (one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
in the comic fairy pantomime,
MOTHER GOOSE AND HER GOLDEN EGG.
To be seen at all hours,
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, TEN LIVING SEALS, LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE—NO. 728 BROADWAY.

IMMEDIATE SUCCESS OF Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S new picturesque drama,

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

nightly witnessed by fashionable and crowded audiences, who re-demand THE GREAT SENSATIONAL SCENES AND INCIDENTS.
THE TOMBS POLICE COURT.
THE PIERS OF THE CITY AND RIVER BY STARLIGHT.
THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON!
"UNDER THE GASLIGHT"—MATINEE, SATURDAY. Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

(Formerly Edward Mollenhauer's Musical Conservatory)
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1867.
The best professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution will be available to all.
The subscription books are now open at the offices of the Conservatory.
For full particulars see circulars.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. Griswold, Secretary.
N. B.—The great Rubenslund is engaged as Professor.

A.—THE BANKERS' AND MERCHANTS' SECOND GRAND PRESENTATION ENTERTAINMENT

will positively take place on SATURDAY, AUG. 24, 1867, AT IRVING HALL, NEW-YORK, for which occasion the following distinguished artists have been engaged:
Miss Fannie Stockton, Mme. Carlotta Pozzoni, Mr. G. C. Lockwood, Mr. A. Sedgwick and Mr. J. R. Thomas.
Conductor....Mr. A. Sedgwick
The programme will consist of selections from English, Irish, Scotch and Italian composers.
Tickets $1 each. For sale at the banking-house of Clark, Webster & Co., No. 62 Broadway, New-York, or sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.
All communications must be addressed to CLARK, WEBSTER & CO., No. 62 Broadway, New-York.

MASON & THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

NO. 129 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
To afford the advantages of a thorough musical education IN ALL BRANCHES, at a moderate cost, WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS have established
A CONSERVATORY.
The first session to commence on MONDAY, Sept. 16.
The Professorships in every department have been filled by the highest talent, and the system of culture pursued, whether vocal or instrumental, will be thorough in every respect.
For full particulars as to the various courses and classes, terms, &c., see circulars, which will be mailed to any address on application to the undersigned.
MASON & THOMAS.
Conservatory Office, No. 129 Fifth-av., New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS.—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. Ackerson, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Saturday, 17th, at 2½ P. M. Wednesday, 21st, at 11 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th, at 10 A. M. Thursday, 22d, at 11 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. Muttee, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

A REGULAR SUNDAY EXCURSION.—Boats to Harlem, High Bridge and Westchester County.—Steamers SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GROVE and A. WINANTS will leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. until 6:30 P. M.; leave Harlem every hour from 10 A. M. until 6:30 P. M., landing at 8th-st. each way. Fare to Harlem 15 cents.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT FOR College Point, City Island, New-Rochelle and Long Island Sound. Steamer NELLIE WHITE, Capt. Secor, will leave Peck-slip SUNDAY, Aug. 25, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves New-Rochelle at 4 P. M.; landing at 8th and 37th sts. each way.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9½ A. M. for Whitestone, Sands' Point, Glen Wood and Roslyn. Returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M., and Glen Cove at 4¼ P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st., each way.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO UNION, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottensville, Amboy and Keyport. Steamer PERRY, Capt. Goodwin, leaves Barclay-st. SUNDAY, Aug. 25, at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport 3 o'clock P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
1st. For building sewer in 1st-av., between 74th and 79th sts., with branches.
2d. For building sewers in Monroe and Henry sts., between Pike and Rutgers sts., and Henry-st., between Catharine and Market sts.
3d. For building sewers in Houston-st., between Thompson and Laurens sts., and Commerce, between Barrow and Bedford sts.; Cornelia-st., between Bleecker and 4th-sts.; Leroy-st., between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-st.; Hudson and Greenwich sts., between West 10th and Hammond sts.; Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank sts.
4th. For building receiving basins and culverts at northwest corner of 1st-av. and 45th-st.; northwest corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st.; southeast corner of Broadway and 59th-st.; northwest corner of 7th-av. and 32d-st., and southeast corner of 8th-av. and 32d-st.
5th. For flagging the southwest corner of 27th-st. and 2d-av.
6th. For setting curb and gutter and flagging 92d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st. The west side of 1st-av. and both sides of 2d-av., from 74th to 79th sts.; also all the lots on all the blocks lying between 75th and 78th sts. and the 1st and 2d avs.; also both sides of 78th-st. from 1st to 3d avs.; also the east side of 3d-av. from 77th to 79th sts.
2d. Both sides of Henry-st. between Pike and Rutgers sts. and between Catharine and Market sts.; also both sides of Monroe-st. between Pike and Rutgers sts.
3d. Both sides of Houston-st. between Thompson and Laurens; also both sides of Commerce-st. between Barrow and Bedford sts.; also both sides of Cornelia-st. between Bleecker and 4th sts.; also both sides of Leroy-st. between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-st.; also both sides of Hudson-st. between West 10th and Hammond sts.; also both sides of Greenwich-st. between Hammond and Perry sts.; also both sides of Bleecker-st. between Hammond and Bank sts.
4th. The north side of 45th-st. between 1st and 2d avs.; also the north side of 54th-st. and the south side of 55th-st. between 8th and 9th avs., and the west side of 8th-av. between 54th and 55th sts.; also the south side of 59th-st. and the east side of Broadway, to the extent of half the block from the southeast corner of Broadway and 59th-st.; also the west side of 7th-av. between 32d and 33d sts.; also the south side of 32d-st. between 7th and 8th avs.
5th. Four lots on westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2d-av.
6th. Both sides of 92d-st., from 1st to 2d avs.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 23, 1867.

Department of the Interior, United States Patent Office, Washington, Aug. 7, 1867.
ON THE PETITION OF HENRY WATERMAN, of Hudson, New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 15th day of November, 1853, and reissued the 9th day of July, 1867, for an improvement in Safety-valves for Locomotive Engines for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 15th day of November, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 28th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed, by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing, and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.

ENGLISH TRAGEDY.
T. B. PUGH....Lessee and Manager
MOST DECISIVE SUCCESS.
MRS. F. W. LANDER
(formerly Miss Davenport,)
in her magnificent impersonation of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
in the English version of Giacommetti's fine tragedy of the same name.
THIS EVENING,
MR. JAS. H. TAYLOR....as....EARL OF ESSEX
and an
ADMIRABLE COMPANY.
OPINIONS OF THE DAILY PRESS.

From the Daily Times.
Mrs. Landers' acting is simply admirable. We can recall few things more impressive than the scene, at the close of the fourth act, of the signing of *Essex's* death-warrant. If the true rendering of a deeply pathetic situation have power to move, there will be few dry eyes in the house as the drop falls on this act.

From the Herald.
She must be a daring actress who, following so quickly after Ristori, undertakes the great masterpiece of that talented woman. Mrs. Lander has, however, succeeded, and in her rendering of Elizabeth added new lustre to the honors which have heretofore graced her career as a great artiste. * * We pronounce it equal to that of Ristori, perhaps superior in many points.

From the Tribune.
Mrs. Lander's *Queen Elizabeth* is a noble impersonation. In that really thrilling scene wherein the Queen signs the death-warrant of *Essex*, Mrs. Lander expressed—as well as such emotions could possibly be expressed in mimic life—love illimitable, pride indomitable, and anguish inexpressible. In the closing scenes she completely realized a perfect ideal of the wasted, worn, ineffably venerable, and awfully solitary sufferer. Till the breath left her body, the Queen never ceased to be the Queen.

From the World.
Mrs. Lander's personation of the title role reveals a very elevated order of dramatic talent. The many excellencies of her performance found prompt appreciation in the form of earnest applause.

From the Evening Post.
Mrs. Lander's natural ability, the thoroughness of her professional studies, no less than her winning personal qualities, have placed her in so high a position that no one seems to have expected failure, in a character where to fail would imply no disgrace. * * * The portrayal of the real womanly feelings of *Elizabeth* was beautiful and touching beyond description. * * * With the fidelity of a true artist, Mrs. Lander gives her conception of *Elizabeth's* life a central consistency, which of itself should place her high among the world's best actresses.

From the Express.
Nowhere was the actress untrue to her conception of the part, or exaggerated in her impersonation. The charm of the woman asserted itself throughout.

POPULAR SCALE OF PRICES.
Admission....75 cents
Reserved seats in Parquette and Private Boxes....$1 50
Private Boxes....$6 00 | Proscenium Boxes....10 50
Dress Circle....75 cents | Family Circle....50 cents
The Box offices at Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway, W. Schirmer's music-store, No. 700 Broadway; Rullmann's, No. 112 Broadway, and the French Theatre, open every day at 9 o'clock A. M., where seats may be secured FIVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 7. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In order to accommodate the patrons of the French Theatre during Mrs. Lander's engagement, arrangements have been made for omnibuses to run every five minutes from the corner of Union-square and Broadway to the theatre, from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M., free of charge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK, RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 23,
THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

TO-NIGHT, COMMENCING AT 8,
ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR LOTTA.
Brilliant artistic hit of
THE INCOMPARABLE LOTTA
in her personations of the two characters,
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
In a new four act dramatization of
DICKENS' "OLD CURIOSITY SHOP,"
of that title, expressly adapted for her,
By JOHN BROUGHAM, ESQ.,
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS,
DICKENS' STORY,
BROUGHAM'S DRAMA,
LOTTA'S IMPERSONATIONS.
Incidental to the drama a graphic representation of
AN ENGLISH FAIR.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
"CASTE," AND THE FLORENCES.
THE FLORENCES AND "CASTE."
FOR EIGHT NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES MORE ONLY.
SATURDAY, LAST "CASTE" MATINEE but one.
LAST FLORENCE MATINEE but one.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Benefit of Miss Leo Hudson, ROOKWOOD. Miss Leo Hudson as Dick Turpin. Miss Virginia Howard, Mr. Henry St. Leon, Charles Warwick, have volunteered. MISCHIEF MAKING, Miss Leo Hudson as Manelle. SATURDAY, last night of the season.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.

Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
Second and last week of the brilliant engagement of Miss KATE REIGNOLDS, in Fulton & Maeder's sensational Drama of
DIAVOLA.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER;
Or,
THE BALLAD-SINGER OF WAPPING,
presented in a very fine style.
FRIDAY, AUG. 23, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
Nobody's Daughter Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

600. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE. 600.

ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS. Great Slave Troupe EVERY NIGHT. MATINEE for ladies and children SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN.—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET....PROPRIETOR
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, AUG. 23, AT 8.
1. Overture—"Night in Granada"....Kreutzer
2. Waltz—"Vorstaedtler"....Lanner
3. Polka Mazurka—"Libelle" / Polka—"S giebt nur a Kaiserstadt"....Strauss
4. Grand Finale—"Don Carlos, (third act)....Verdi
5. Symphony in D, (by general request)....Haydn
1. Adagio—Allegro. 2. Andante 3. Menetto. 4. Allegro spiritoso.
6. Overture—"Robespierre"....Litolff
7. Adelaide, (by request)....Beethoven
OBLIGATO CORNET BY MR. F. DIETZ.
8. Waltz—"An der shoenen blauen Donau"....Strauss
9. March—"Turkish"....Mozart
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

TERRACE GARDEN.

GRAND CONCERT OF THE ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
The usual concert and entertainment of this Society will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at Terrace Garden, corner 58th-st. and 3d-av. The grounds will be brilliantly decorated and illuminated for the occasion.
Tickets 50 cents, admitting one gentleman and ladies.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

JENNYS & SON'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.—These elegant instruments are now offered to the public in every style, at prices far below any other first-class manufacturer in the country. Parties would do well to examine them before making their selections elsewhere, and would also find it greatly to their advantage to buy directly of the manufacturers. Factory and warerooms Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $300. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

$50 TO $600.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED teacher of music, Latin and French, in a Seminary; will play organ; also furnish piano. Address MUSIC, No. 14 Vesey-st., for one week.

MACHINERY.

TO BOAT OWNERS AND STEAM ENGINEERS.

LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.
THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
C. W. COPELAND, General Agent, 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

GREAT REDUCTION.—NOTICE TO OWNERS AND MASTERS OF STEAMERS.—The Robinson Patent Lock-up Safety Valve is now being sold below manufacturer's prices. Those wishing to purchase will please call at No. 28 West-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ENGINE AND boiler. Can be seen running daily at No. 128 Church-st., corner of Thomas-st. YOUNGS & CORBEY.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

THE NEW-JERSEY SHORE.

From Communipaw to Bergen Point—The "Made" Lands—Projects of the Central Railroad Company—The Abattoir—The Coal Docks—The Growth of Villages, and General Signs of Progress.

No one who considers the capacity of the harbor of New-York, the resources, now developing rapidly, of the circumjacent country, and the stupendous strides that within a comparatively brief period have placed her in the same rank with the chief cities of the Old World, can fail to perceive that, unless some unforeseen calamity should stint her growth, the precocious young metropolis of the West will yet attain a stature as little dreamed of by the unthinking of to-day as was her present magnitude in the time of the Knickerbockers. No pent-up Manhattan Island can confine her powers. Cities, like mushrooms, have almost in a night sprung up on every side of her, which are essentially a part of New-York, and whose entire line of water-front, when it shall have been lined with piers, will give wharfing for the ships of all the world. Describe a circle with a thirty-mile radius around the City Hall, and compare New-York and its suburbs ten years ago with New-York and its suburbs now. No one can tell what the next ten or twenty years will bring forth for the Empire City. Slowly and silently she is developing, and we take no note of her improvements save as we give a start every five years or so and awake to contemplate what time has been doing for us. In many a village in the charmed circle to-day lots of the ordinary size are selling for the price that acres brought a few years ago. Men look back with a sigh and recall how they might have invested in real estate and made a fortune could they but have foreseen how such a place would grow, and the same men, in many cases perhaps, are throwing away just as good chances to-day that a few years hence they will think of with just as much regret. It is safe almost anywhere in this vicinity, where the growth that is sure to come has not got too big a start, to buy real estate at present prices.

There is a tract of land in the best part of our harbor—now but sparsely populated—a peninsula, on either side of which lies a capacious bay, that must in the course of time, unless all the signs fail, become the site of another great—so to speak—suburban city. Take the map and look at that tongue of land extending from Jersey City, between New-York and Newark Bays, to Bergen Point. The villages that dot it here and there are rapidly growing. The improvements projected and in progress along the water line on the New-York side, from Communipaw to the Kills, are reclaiming acres of low land, and, if fully carried out as designed, will give wharf-room at magnificent piers for as many vessels as are now lying in the docks of this harbor. Concerning the nature of these and other improvements in that vicinity, we have collected some details of interest.

RECLAIMING THE LOW LANDS.

The work of reclaiming the shallow shore of New-Jersey, in the vicinity of Communipaw, has been progressing for several years. The Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey commenced the work by constructing the causeway over which the track is laid to the ferry and depot, where the Company has a front of 1,100 feet. Within the past three years the sum of $1,000,000 has been spent in the bay in filling in. Thousands of feet of bulkheads have been sunk, defining the boundaries of the ground now under reclamation. This work is conducted by the American Dock and Improvement Company, which is simply a committee of the Central Railroad Company, incorporated under another name, for the purpose of carrying on this work. On the mainland, acres of salt meadow have been reclaimed and raised to a suitable grade for commercial purposes. The work still goes on, but there has been some opposition to the improvements projected on the ground that they might encroach upon the harbor of New-York. To obviate these difficulties, Mr. JOHN T. JOHNSTON, the President of the Company, has proposed a plan which, while utilizing the shore for commercial purposes and adding immensely to the dock room of this harbor, will not interfere with the flowing of the tides, or lessen by a single pint the capacity of the basin into which the Hudson flows opposite Communipaw. It is proposed to construct all along the shore, from Jersey City to an indefinite point below, magnificent piers and slips, each 2,500 feet long and 500 feet wide. The bulkheads of the piers are to be filled in by dredging the slips to a depth of twenty feet. Thus where water is displaced by the pier, ample compensation is to be made in the slip, and the capacity for water of the entire basin will not be diminished. The piers are to be of the same height as the New-York wharves—about six feet. It is also designed to leave a large basin south of Jersey City, 600 feet wide and 3,000 feet long. On this basin wharves are to be erected for the accommodation of the manufactories of Jersey City.

The work of making land is busily progressing day by day. Stones and dirt are carried over in scows from New-York, and deposited in the bulkheads, and numerous dirt cars are employed constantly on the Central Road in conveying New-Jersey soil to the same destinations. It is a work of practical and bloodless annexation of territory wrested from the realms of Neptune and added to the United States—if New-Jersey may be termed part of the United States—for which those engaged in it are entitled to be enrolled as public benefactors, although the increase of value of their own property is without doubt the principal consideration that induces them to the work.

When the railroad purchased lands on which to place its tracks from Newark Bay to Communipaw Ferry, private parties along the line, who imagined that their property would be ruined by the proximity of the railroad, urged the Company to buy them out at comparatively low figures. This was only five or six years ago. The Company, whose capital is $13,000,000, quietly bought up all that was offered, and now the land company which it has organized for the purpose of disposing of lands along the route is receiving in many instances $5,000 and $6,000 an acre for lands that were obtained for $1,000 an acre. The whole district is growing. Houses are building, manufactories are building, and everywhere there are indications of activity and growth.

THE ABATTOIR.

As you proceed down the shore on the New-York side the first object of interest that presents itself after leaving the depot and ferry-houses at Communipaw is the immense abattoir erected on "made land," a short distance below. Five years ago the Central Railroad Company purchased ground for the abattoir, and commenced filling in the adjacent shore. A Company was chartered by the State of New-Jersey, under the name of the "New-Jersey Stock-yard and Market Company," with a capital stock of $300,000, to be increased, if necessary, to $500,000. The Company has twenty-one acres of ground. The slaughter-house is 380 feet long, 130 feet wide and two stories high, and the storage-house for hogs and sheep adjoining is 480 feet long, 100 feet wide and three stories high. The rest of the ground is covered with cattle-pens. There is room for 5,000 cattle, 15,000 hogs and 20,000 sheep. The slaughter-house will hold 1,900 carcasses of cattle, 6,000 of hogs and 3,000 of sheep. The beef, mutton and pork "critters" are brought from the West by rail, and at the yards are sold to the New-York butchers, who either slaughter them there or carry them home to be slaughtered. It would be a good thing if all the slaughter-houses in New-York were closed up, for there is ample room for all the slaughtering at the abattoirs in the suburbs. The mode of operating at the abattoir is very complete. A line of belting runs through the building by which the power of a steam engine is applied to machinery for hoisting the animals by the hind legs prior to "sticking" them as the butchers term it. The poor creatures are lifted till their heads are clear of the ground. Then their throats are cut and they are permitted to bleed. The carcasses are dressed and prepared for market. There are commodious tanks in which the fat is placed, on the sale of which a large profit is made. Nothing is wasted, and neither the lessee of the abattoir nor the butchers lose much money on their investments. One hundred butchers at a time can operate on as many different animals without interfering with each other. There are ample facilities for feeding, assorting and watering stock, and for dressing and weighing carcasses. The establishment was opened Oct. 1, 1866, by the Company, which leased it last March for five years to H. B. PAYSON. J. MCPHERSON assists in the management, and ISAAC TREESE, Jr., is the Superintendent. On Wednesday and Thursday for the most part stock is brought in, one third of which is slaughtered there. The killing commences at 6 P. M. every evening. At 3 A. M. the work of transporting the carcases to the New-York markets commences, and by 6 A. M. the meats are in the hands of those who sell to retail customers in the City. At present on an average there are from 1,800 to 3,800 cattle, from 3,000 to 12,000 hogs, and from 5,000 to 10,000 sheep brought to the yards every week. The slaughter-house is an institution which must exist among us as long as the stalled ox is deemed better than a dinner of herbs; but it is not a pleasant place for a maiden of tender sensibilities to visit. If, however, anybody is inclined to visit it, he will find a large and well-kept hotel there with accommodations for a great many human beings and myriads of flies and musquitoes.

STORAGE AND SHIPMENT OF OIL.

At an isolated place some distance below the abattoir known as Caven Point, large buildings are erecting in which in large tanks great quantities of petroleum for storage and shipment can be taken care of. This establishment too was organized through the enterprise of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey. The grounds comprise ten acres and "GREEN & Co's Oil Company" is the title of the establishment. It will open on Sept. 1, next.

THE COAL WHARVES.

Next as you approach Bergen Point the coal docks of the Central Railroad Company claim attention. These are the largest in this country. There are to be at this point eight coal wharves of a shipping capacity of 1,000,000 tons. The shipping wharf now built is 1,500 feet long and 66 feet wide. The storage wharf connecting with it is 1,150 feet long and 150 feet wide, making the total length of the two wharves 2,650 feet, or over half a mile. The Company has a large reserve of land in addition, back of the wharves, for the storage of coal, if necessary. Bergen Point is a watering-place, which is becoming more and more popular every year. The principal hotel, which accommodates 500 persons, has been overflowing all Summer. It is one of the few places of its kind so easy of access, in the vicinity of New-York, at which people of respectability can come together, without being compelled to meet blacklegs et id genus omne.

Of Newark Bay and its surroundings, the beautiful residences on its shores, the lovely drives, the immense railroad bridge of the Central Company, that crosses the bay, and the other attractions of that side of the peninsula, we have not room to speak in detail within these limits. Our readers are, or ought to be, familiar with them from personal observation. A new railroad connecting with the Central Railroad, by which the ride from Newark to this City will be made shorter, is in process of construction, and along its lines new villages will spring up. The path of progress in this latter day is the path of the cars.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Quarantine Matters—The Yellow Fever in New-York—Street-Booths Again—Dr. Dalton's Letter, &c., &c.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon during a recess taken by the Board of Excise, the same gentlemen constituting both organizations. The President being absent, Ex-Judge BOSWORTH was called to the chair.

Upon motion of Dr. STONE the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the "vicinity" of the wharves of the City, within the meaning of the 46th chapter of the laws of 1863, as amended by chapter 543 of the laws of 1867, shall be deemed to be 1,760 yards from said wharves.

The section referred to in the resolution reads thus:

"The Health Officer of the Port of New-York, his assistants and deputies, shall at all times keep this Board informed, by weekly written reports, of the number of vessels in Quarantine, of the number of persons sick in the floating or other hospitals thereat, and of the diseases with which they are severally afflicted; he and they shall also receive into the floating hospital all cases of yellow fever found in this district; he or they shall not send or allow to return to the vicinity of any city, village or town in this district, without the permit of this Board, any person, vessel or article which this Board has ordered to Quarantine."

Dr. SWINBURNE, the Health Officer, took part in a discussion which preceded the passage of the resolution, and in the course of his remarks said that there need be no apprehension of an unusual prevalence of yellow fever in New-York during the present season. There have been only six cases thus far, a less number than for any previous Summer since the epidemic of 1822; and the greatest possible care is being taken by the proper authorities to see that the quarantine laws governing vessels from infected ports are carried out.

Dr. SWINBURNE afterward offered the following as a copy of the required permit to be obtained by quarantined vessels before they are allowed to proceed to their wharves:

PORT OF NEW-YORK, QUARANTINE, ——, 18—.

The from with crew and passengers, arrived at this port. The vessel was days at where prevailed, and has had deaths from on the passage. Since her arrival at this Quarantine, (stating whether crew, passengers or stevedores) have sickened and died have died of

The cargo consists of

The following sanitary measures have been employed, (including disposition of cargo, &c.)

This* to the best of my knowledge and belief, is now free from infection or contagion, and may proceed to with the approval of the Board of Health.

(Signed) ————, Health Officer.

*State vessel or cargo.

The "Soldiers' Business, Messenger and Dispatch Company" renewed their application, through counsel, to the Board for permission to erect booths upon the sidewalks of the public streets, (Broadway excepted,) as provided by recent Legislative enactment, and also asked to have the Board define the number, size and location of such booths as they are authorized to do by the same act. A vote being taken, the application was refused, on the ground that the Board is deprived of the power to give such permission by section 12, chap. 1,866, of the laws of 1867, passed subsequently to the Soldiers' Bill.

Dr. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent, presented his usual weekly report, in which he says:

"I beg respectfully to report that during the past week the Sanitary Inspectors of the Metropolitan Board of Health, in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, have inspected the following premises, viz.: 208 tenement houses, 89 private dwellings, 3 manufactories, 27 workshops and stores, 34 horse stables, 5 cow stables, 14 piggeries, 3 dumping grounds, 3 slaughter-houses, 5 manure heaps, 56 sunken and vacant lots, 1 distillery, 53 yards, courts and areas, 11 cellars and basements, 11 cisterns and cesspools, 64 waste-pipes and drains, 279 privies, &c., 9 streets, 62 gutters.

In the course of these inspections they discovered and have reported upon the following causes of complaint: 113 tenement houses, 2 lodging and boarding houses, 58 private dwellings, 13 workshops and stores, 6 horse stables, 5 cow stables, 1 piggery, 4 manure heaps, 9 sunken and vacant lots, 33 yards, courts and areas, 43 cellars and basements, 8 cisters and cesspools, 64 waste-pipes and drains, 96 full and offensive privies, 8; streets, 34 gutters, 83 violations of code.

The following reports have been received: Whole number, 506; positive, 425; negative, 53; general, 28; number found correct, 500; returned for correction, 6; number forwarded for orders, 392; number negative reports, 53; general reports forwarded, 28; number of reports retained for notices in Brooklyn, 117.

Capt. LORD, commanding Sanitary Commission, returns 407 orders for abatement of nuisances served since last report. His returns also show 418 orders served as complied with by owners, and 206 not complied with. The execution of the latter has been directed by the Sanitary Superintendent.

MOSES BOSWORTH, in charge of the Complaint Office, returns 112 complaints received from citizens, all of which have been referred to inspectors for investigation and report.

During the past week the practicing physicians of this City have reported to this office 83 cases of infectious and contagious diseases, of which 29 were fatal.

Wards.	Measles	Scarlatina	Typhus	Typhoid	Diphtheria	Variola	Cholera
1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
8	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
9	2	2	—	—	—	—	1
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	4	3	3	—	1	—	—
12	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
14	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
15	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
16	2	5	—	3	—	1	1
17	2	3	—	1	—	—	—
18	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
19	1	3	—	—	1	—	—
20	3	2	3	—	—	—	1
21	2	—	1	—	—	—	2
22	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total	24	25	13	10	3	1	6

A petition was received from a number of residents of Great Jones, Amity and Third streets, asking the Board to give attention to the fact that cattle are driven through the streets just mentioned at all hours of the night, and in such numbers as to disturb materially the sleep of the petitioners and other citizens represented by them. Referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The Board then adjourned to meet on Monday next.

Meeting of Workingmen to Arrange a Grand Industrial Exhibition.

A meeting of a number of gentlemen interested in the welfare and success of the laboring classes was held yesterday evening at the residence of Dr. E. B. GUERNSEY, No. 89 East Eleventh-street, for the purpose of making arrangements for the holding of a grand fair in the City of New-York during next Spring, at which fair there will be on exhibition the products of journeymen mechanics only.

On motion of Mr. KINSELLA, journeyman optician, Dr. E. B. GUERNSEY, an inventor of some note, was selected as Chairman of the meeting and WILLIAM C. ROBINSON was elected Secretary. The Chairman upon taking his seat said that the proposed enterprise which had called them together was one of great and incalculable benefit to the laboring classes throughout the country, and one which would tend to elevate the taste and skill of the journeyman mechanic in his daily labor, beside giving to the world many new inventions and improvements in their respective vocations. All the fairs which have previously been held or suggested in the United States have been under the control of parties having but little interest in the laboring classes, and the products of labor exhibited by them were the property of capitalists, and the honors and profits of the exhibition went to the credit of the proprietors of the shops, and not to the working men. They proposed in this enterprise to inaugurate a new system of exhibition in which the journeymen mechanics should themselves become the exhibitors of the products of their own ingenuity and industry, and should thereby reap the entire reward of their labor. The Chairman referred to the great industrial exhibitions held in Lambeth, Southwark, in the City of London, and in Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham and other places in England, and the great success which had attended those fairs, and said that there was no reason why a grand industrial fair of the products of American workingmen held in the commercial Metropolis of the New World should not be as successful as similar exhibitions in older countries.

After remarks from several gentlemen commendatory of the proposed exhibition, Mr. WALTERS stated that he had conferred with a number of workingmen in the various manufactories of this City, and had found most of them favorable to the proposed exhibition of mechanical products, and that he had no doubt but that the exhibition would prove a complete success.

Upon motion a Committee of three gentlemen were appointed to prepare a preliminary circular to be printed and transmitted to the various shops throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada, informing the mechanics employed therein of the proposed exhibition.

Upon motion it was resolved that the Chairman be requested to confer with the scientists and inventors of the City of New-York favorable to the proposed exhibition, with a view to engage their coöperation in the movement.

The Committee on Circular then presented their report, which was received, read and adopted, and one thousand copies ordered to be printed. It reads as follows:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1867.

To the Journeymen Mechanics of the United States:

At a meeting of the representatives of several leading trades, held in the City of New-York on the evening of the 22d of August, A. D. 1867, it was resolved to invite the coöperation of the journeymen mechanics of the United States in preparing such objects of their skill and handicraft in the various departments of their labor as they may feel inclined to manufacture before or after their hours of regular labor. Such articles so manufactured will be placed in the Grand Exhibition of Industrial Products, to be held in the City of New-York, at such time and place as will be hereafter designated by the Committee in charge of the proposed undertaking. The various Committees on the Location of Articles, Award of Premiums, on Exhibition, and on the Sale of Articles will be composed jointly of leading scientific and professional gentlemen, and skillful mechanics, whose names will be announced when the Temporary Committee are convinced of the success of the proposed enterprise. All communications relating to the proposed exhibition, addressed to the Secretary of the Committee, will receive a circular giving a complete delineation of the proposed exhibition.

The Prospects for the Fall Trade in the City—Arrival of Customers.

As the time advances for the full opening of the Fall trade, many are the speculations indulged by merchants as to the amount of business they will probably do within the coming three months. While some are sanguine that nearly all branches of trade will be marked with an encouraging activity, others are met who entertain just the opposite view. The hopeful indications of one are met by another with gloomy forebodings. There can be no doubt, however, that merchants generally are disposed to act on the belief that a comparatively brisk trade will attend the Fall months. We refer now to the New-York merchants, and what is true of the state of business here applies in a great measure to trade throughout all the States. One inducement for country buyers is the sudden fall of prices in many lines of goods. In cotton goods especially this decline is particularly observable. Within the past six weeks the prices of some articles have fallen twenty per cent. Did country buyers follow the maxim of FRANKLIN, not to purchase that which they did not really need, no matter how cheap the price, the result would be anything but favorable for our City merchants. A gentleman connected with a leading importing-house on Broadway, and who recently returned from a trip through the northern section of this State, reports that he found large stocks of goods wherever he went. The complaint of the traders was that there was no demand for goods, even at greatly reduced prices. This same gentleman was offered a complete stock of assorted drygoods in a place where competition is unusually small in proportion to the population, at a discount of forty per cent. from the original cost. The merchant declared that he must sell, even at a sacrifice, in order to raise means to meet early maturing notes.

It is stated, too, that farmers are reluctant to dispose of their principal products at the ruling market prices. Having become accustomed to receiving the high prices of war times, they cannot, or do not wish to, comprehend the necessity of reducing prices to a peace level. For instance, rather than sell their supply of butter for eighteen or twenty cents per pound, they withhold it from the market with the expectation of getting a higher bid later in the season. However plenty money may be in Wall-street, the same is not the case in country towns. And it is for this reason that so large a quantity of last year's goods are now visible on the shelves of country stores. Within the past week the writer has had interviews with several gentlemen lately returned from the West, whither they had been to sell goods by sample. Their orders as a general thing were for small lots, although the sellers were impressed from what they saw and heard that before the close of the season the trade from the West would be remarkably brisk. Everything, of course, depends on the crops, and as the present indications betoken a large yield, Eastern merchants have reason to expect a good Western trade.

Southern salesmen who make a practice of staying in New-York six months of the year, and the remaining six of traveling through the South drumming up trade, are appearing in the City in large numbers. Their principal headquarters are at the hotels, where are to be found a large majority of their customers. In consequence of Southern arrivals, the hotels are beginning to do a good business.

The system of conducting business with Southern merchants has become quite a distinct feature in New-York trade. At present they seem to be completely under the control of the salesmen, who receive, not a stated salary, but a commission on the sales effected. Years ago there were very few salesmen who worked simply on commission, but since the close of the war the applicants for situations have become so numerous that merchants find it to their benefit to engage men on their merits, the standard of which is the quantity of goods they can dispose of.

The favorable cotton reports will doubtless bring to New-York a very fair trade from the South. Although our merchants do not calculate on a heavy Southern demand, they rely on an improved basis over that of last year for doing business.

Viewing the prospects of the Fall trade in a general way, our merchants have reason to look forward to busy times. Good crops in the West and South are always considered as sure indications of lively business at the East, and although a few timid men are never at a loss to be found, who fancy that the whole object of life consists in predicting evil, there is another class of the community who derive comfort and satisfaction from taking a brighter, more commendable and accurate view of life and its surroundings.

Board of Excise.

The Board of Excise met yesterday at noon and remained in session, with an hour's intermission, until 8 o'clock in the evening. In the absence of the President, Ex-Judge BOSWORTH occupied the chair. Fifty-five cases made up the trial-calendar, and the presence of the defendents, with their witnesses, overcrowded the room in which the Board convened.

The following named liquor-dealers were arraigned for alleged violation of the Excise Law, in having disposed of intoxicating beverages at unlawful hours—principally upon the Sabbath, viz.:

*Albert Kembel, No. 510 West Forty-fourth-street.
Louis Shaefler, No. 1,264 Third-avenue.
*Patrick J. Dillon, No. 12 West-street.
Wm. Schwarker, No. 593 Greenwich-street.
Edward Quinn, No. 343 Hudson-street.
*And. Forsyth, Edgewater, Richmond County.
Jos. Kattlemeyer, Edgewater, Richmond County.
John Friezel, Four Corners, Richmond County.
Aug. Menten, No. 613 Water-street.
*Edward Braun, No. 3 Wooster-street.
Ch. Brown, No. 176 Christopher-street.
Valentine Leost, No. 53 Forsyth-street.
Adolph Schuttlehehn, No. 284 Broome-street.
Phil. Merckel, No. 201 Forsyth-street.
*Henry Shaedin, No. 113 Willett-street.
*Karl Fuchs, No. 314 Ninth-street.
*Jno. Hansel, No. 336 Ninth-street.
Jacob Bemer, No. 182 Pitt-street.
*Jno. Diedolf, No. 127 Ridge-street.
Henry Roumel, No. 35 Elizabeth-street.
*Robt. S. Dunbaum and Robt. L. Greene, No. 2 Bleecker-street.
Gasper Dittman, No. 218 First-avenue.
Albert Hoffmeister, No. 331 East Tenth-street.
Joseph Kleber, No. 115 Third-avenue.
Daniel Moran, No. 387 First-avenue.
John Frerks, No. 401 First-avenue.
Albert Werth, No. 889 Third-avenue.
Carl Deim, No. 517 Eighth-avenue.
John Rice, No. 47 Mangin-street.
Phil. Valkier, No. 10 Spring-street.
Sol. Will, No. 421 East Houston-street.
Wm. Durcoll, No. 132 Elizabeth-street.
Thos. W. James & Thos. Shields, No. 59 Pike-st.
Thomas Adlean, No. 215 Hudson-avenue.
August Wosser, No. 309 Pearl-street.
M. O'Donnell and Thos. Durken, 336 Greenwich-st.
Henry Halen, No. 6 Centre-street.
Rudolph Lowe, No. 104 Monroe-street.
Andrew Hartman, Sixty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues.
Victor Bodell, No. 503 West Forty-third-street.
Jeremiah Hartigan, No. 11 Mulberry-street.
John Runk, No. 73 Ludlow-street.
Henry Heyde, No. 29 Hester-street.
Bernard Rourke, No. 35 Forsyth-street.
John Schumacker, No. 227 Broome-street.
Henry A. Muller, Roosevelt-street.
David Schliechelmer, No. 96 Ridge-street.
Fred. Walther, No. 448 Fifth-street.
Jno. Bentz, No. 24 Clinton-street.
Frank Deny, No. 215 Third-street.
Julius Kohler, No. 215 Seventh-street.
Pat. Conway, No. 312 Monroe-street.
George Strasner, No. 50 Lewis-street.
John Edebohes, No. 44 Columbia-street.
Cornelius Murphy, No. 140 Mulberry-street.

Of the above-named only the nine marked with a star (*) had their licenses revoked. In the other cases the evidence of guilt was not deemed conclusive by the Board.

Committee on Permits reported favorably upon 124 applications for license, made since previous meeting. Report received and licenses granted.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

Metropolitan Revenue Board.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Revenue Board yesterday, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the various transportation companies and carriers doing business in Metropolitan Districts be and hereby are severally requested, upon the arrival over their lines of any distilled spirits, in transportation to a bonded warehouse situated in any of the Collector's Districts comprised in the Metropolitan Revenue District, to forthwith notify the Collector of the proper district of such arrival, and to make delivery of such spirits to said Collector upon his order, and to no other person except upon the special request to that effect of this Board, or the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

A resolution was also passed requesting collectors to appoint officers to superintend the removal of spirits from vessels on their arrival to bonded warehouses.

The following is an order from the Treasury Department (Office of Internal Revenue) to the Collector of the Thirty-second District, New-York:

Hereafter you will instruct each inspector in your district that he shall under no circumstances inspect any goods for any person except upon your order, and that no inspector's certificate will be recognized by you unless the work of inspection was done by your directions. The practice of allowing private parties to select such inspectors as they choose to do work for them must be wholly broken up. Whenever any person desires to have goods inspected, he must give notice of the same at your office, and thereupon you will detail the proper inspector to perform the duty.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners was held yesterday, Mr. JAS. B. NICHOLSON presiding.

The following appointments were made: Ambrose A. Brown, Assistant Apothecary of Charity Hospital, vice James W. Smith, resigned; Isaac H. Layman, pilot of the steamboat *Hope*, at a salary of $650 per annum, and Wm. E. Albertson engineer of the same, at $600; Wm. West, coxswain of Lunatic Asylum boat; Mrs. Edith L. Cox, matron of Randall's Island, under Mr. Stephens, vice Mrs. Whelpley, removed.

MICHAEL TIMMENS, coxswain of the Penitentiary boat, was dismissed for permitting the escape of a convict named PATRICK GORMLEY, while under his charge.

Mr. JOSEPH KEENE, Warden of the Penitentiary, was transferred as Superintendent of the Workhouse, and Mr. FITCH appointed Warden of the Penitentiary.

The contracts for enlarging the Idiot Asylum on Randall's Island, were awarded as follows: Mason's work to D. C. WEEKS for $15,850; carpenter's work to EDWARD GRIDLEY for $10,950.

The contracts for the new Inebriate Asylum were awarded as follows: Plumbing and gas-fitting to ROBERT ENNEVER for $1,370; gas works to GEO. H. KITCHEN & Co. for $4,925; steam heating and ventilating to BLAKE & HIGGINS for $23,980; construction of stables to CHAS. CONNOR for $3,700.

The Commission then adjourned.

The Leather Manufacturers Bank vs the Union Bank.

The clerks of the Leather Manufacturers Bank have challenged the clerks of the Union Bank to a test of their skill in a game of base-ball, to be played to-day on the Satellite grounds at Williamsburgh.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—KELLY, JUSTICE.

LARCENY OF JEWELRY.

Mrs. CATHARINE E. DILL, of No. 43 Downing-street, appeared in Court yesterday morning and made a charge of grand larceny against her servant girl, ELLEN FABER, accusing her of having stolen a galvanized watch and a gold bracelet valued in all at $50. The accused had been arrested by Officer GARLAND, and the complaint was based upon the fact that ISABELLA BARKER, who lived in the same house as the prisoner, had found the stolen articles in her stocking. ELLEN denied her guilt, but was committed for trial at the General Sessions. She is a native of Boston, Mass., and 26 years of age.

SNEAK THIEF.

Mrs. CATHARINE KELLER, who resides at No. 116 East Seventh-street, discovered that she had lost $23 in United States Treasury notes and a pistol belonging to her husband, all of which had been deposited in a bureau drawer up stairs, and as she saw LOUIS KLAOR leaving the house she called upon Officer HAGGERTY who arrested the fellow, and found him in possession of the pistol and a roll of bills of the same value as those lost by complainant. When arraigned before the magistrate the prisoner was fully committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

ASSAULT UPON A POLICE SERGEANT.

On Wednesday evening, as Sergt. THOMAS J. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct, was eating supper with his family at No. 242 Ninth-street, a message was brought up from the hall door stating that he was wanted on a question of life and death, and the messenger was still waiting for him. Sergt. KENNEDY naturally ran down the stairs in haste, and no sooner had he reached the hall than the man, whom he recognized as JOSEPH BOWERS, rose up and dealt him a murderous blow on the head with a chair. The Sergeant sank to the floor in a partially insensible state, and only rallied after his wound had been dressed and sewed up. He then obtained the assistance of the officer on post, and, knowing his man, had no difficulty in tracking him to a house in the neighborhood where they arrested him. BOWERS had concealed himself beneath a bed. He made no denial of his guilt, alleging that he had been on the watch for a week to "get square" with the Sergeant, who had arrested his son on a minor complaint. The desperate man was yesterday morning arraigned before the sitting magistrate, who locked him up for trial at the Special Sessions in default of bail. Sergt. KENNEDY's wound, though a severe and painful one, will not prevent his performance of duty.

MINOR LARCENIES.

CHARLES J. MASON, of No. 173 Broadway, caused the arrest of JAMES O. C. DOYLE on a charge of stealing a pump valued at $20. As the thief was caught in the act, he was held for trial.

ANTHONY DUNLEARY was arrested for the larceny of a pocket-book containing $15, which he snatched from OSWALD FURST in the street. The accused was locked up for trial, and the complainant sent to the House of Detention.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

BURGLARS CAUGHT.

On Wednesday morning, about 5 o'clock, while Officer DALLY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was walking his beat in Ninth-street, on passing the house No. 58 he heard the sound of men's voices in the house, and knowing the occupants to be out of the City, he asked who was there. He received no answer, and hearing the sound of feet apparently passing to the rear of the house, he rapped for assistance. His call was answered by Officer LAIRD, also of the Fifteenth Precinct, and the latter passed to the rear of the house, while DALLY kept watch in front. Hearing LAIRD a moment afterward calling for assistance, DALLY ran to the rear and arrived just in time to prevent the escape of a second man, LAIRD having already taken one. The two prisoners, who gave the names of EDWARD STANDLEY and MICHAEL RYAN, were taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house. Both Officers DALLY and LAIRD had been unusually watchful and energetic, or the burglars would have escaped, as when LAIRD caught them they had already scaled two fences and taken refuge in the outhouse of No. 62. After the prisoners were secured the officers proceeded to examine the scene of the arrest, when it was found that the house No. 58 had been entered by prying open the shutter of one of the back windows of the basement, and near the front door of the basement was found a large bundle of silver ware, pictures and wearing apparel, made ready to be carried away. It was found that the house was used as a dwelling by THEODORE T. MORAN, who, with his family, were absent in the country. In the outhouse where the capture was made was found a man's sock marked "T. T. M., No. 2." The persons of the prisoners being searched, upon RYAN were found a shawl-pin and a gold pencil-case, which, with the sock, were identified by Mr. MORAN yesterday as his property, he having been telegraphed for by Capt. CAFFREY to come to the City in order to complete the case against the prisoners. Upon this evidence the accused were committed without bail to answer the charge of burglary at the Court of General Sessions. STANDLEY gave his age as 19; he is an engineer and a recent importation from Chicago. RYAN also gave his age as 19 years; he is a native of the City and a bartender by occupation.

AN INDUSTRIOUS CUBAN.

Sometimes it happens that the national pride is wounded by the superiority of the importation from foreign lands over the home production, and this is the case with the exploits of WILLIAM BEZINA, a late arrival from Cuba. So far as the police records are as yet emblazoned with his deeds, it appears that this industrious person began pilfering boarding houses on the 8th inst., his plan being to go to a house, trusting to his *distingué* appearance, engage board, be assigned quarters, and after an hour or two slip away with whatever valuables lay in his way. Following this plan, no less effective because of its simplicity, on the day named he visited the house No. 208 West Twenty-eighth-street, where he secured a coat of the value of $15, the property of E. ALVORD, wearing apparel of the value of $115, and a revolver worth $15, the property of JOHN VANCE, Jr. On the 14th he resumed operations at the house No. 141 Eighth-avenue, bearing away property of the value of $130, belonging to Dr. CARR GRAMMAGE and GEORGE LOWREY, and consisting of wearing apparel and money. On the next day he operated at No. 228 West Thirtieth-street, securing, however, nothing but a coat, hat and knife valued at $15, the property of THOMAS DRUM. On the 16th he appears to have rested from his labors, but on the 17th he again resumed work at No. 266 West Thirty-sixth-street, where he obtained and carried off wearing apparel to the value of $45, the property of JOHN W. LAUGHLIN. Meantime news of these exploits was lodged at the Station-houses, and the Police were on the look-out. Wednesday evening Capt. WILLIAMSON, of the Sixteenth Precinct, "spotted" the depredator and handed him over to Officers REILLY and JACKSON, of his Precinct, who so worked up the case that all of the parties above-mentioned appeared in Court and made complaints of larceny against the Cuban. BEZINA, doubtless, feeling himself fairly caught, pleaded guilty to every charge, and was committed without bail to answer at the General Sessions.

SOMETHING OF A FREE FIGHT.

JOHN GULLIVAN made an affidavit which says that on Tuesday evening he, in company with THOMAS FLYNN, went to the saloon of JOSEPH MONKHOFF, No. 18 Greene-street, and called for lager. It appeared that GULLIVAN had certain marks to his discredit on the books of the saloon, and a dispute arose about the old score. GULLIVAN, by way of argument, threw a barrel head at MENKHOFF, whereupon the latter came from behind the bar with a large club, which FLYNN knocked from his hand. Being deprived of this extraneous aid, MONKHOFF, nevertheless, fell upon GULLIVAN with no other weapons than nature had furnished him, and pummeled that gentleman in such style that he was fain to exercise his heels upon the street. By this time the blood of MONKHOFF seems to have been aroused, and he followed his fleeing foe, but despairing of catching him, fired three shots from a revolver at him, the third of which took effect in GULLIVAN's hand and brought him to a halt, when MONKHOFF coming on him in an alley, where he had taken refuge, knocked him down and beat him about the head with the butt of the pistol. MONKHOFF was arrested upon the complaint of GULLIVAN, and was committed in default of $1,500 bail to answer the charge of felonious assault and battery at the Court of General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

SMALL MATTERS.

MARGARET GAMMILL, of No. 66 New-street, charged CATHARINE MONAHAN with the theft of a shirt, coat and vest, valued at $10. CATHARINE was sent to the Court of Special Sessions.

JOHN KINCH, No. 752 Third-avenue, alleged that CHARLES WELLING had stolen his watch, valued at $5. There being a *prima facie* case against WELLING he was sent to the Court of Special Sessions.

YORKVILLE COURT—MCBRIEN, ALDERMAN AND ACTING JUSTICE.

A PRECOCIOUS THIEF.

HENRY M. LOWENSTEIN, No. 693 Third-avenue, entered a complaint against a boy, 14 years of age, named JOSEPH NAYLOR, alleging that in company with three other boys, who escaped arrest, he had entered the store at the above number and robbed the counter-drawer of a pocket-book containing $30 in money and promissory notes to the amount of $600. The mother of the boy, MARY NAYLOR, also appeared, making affidavit that he had stolen from her the sum of $38. The youthful operator was sent to the House of Refuge.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER, at Bellevue Hospital, over the remains of THEODORE B. CLARK, who died from the fracture of the skull, as reported in yesterday's TIMES. It appeared in evidence that the deceased and a party of friends left this City on Saturday last for a fishing excursion up the Sound on board the schooner *Trenton*. While returning from New-Haven on Tuesday, and off Greenwich, Conn., deceased washed a handkerchief and then pinned it to the sail, standing over the open hatchway while doing so. By a sudden lurch of the vessel he lost his balance and fell into the hold, sustaining so severe a fracture of the skull that death ensued on Wednesday. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Deceased was a native of Glen Falls, N. Y., 22 years of age, and an actor by profession.... The same Coroner held another inquest yesterday on Pier No. 23 North River, over the body of MICHAEL HOEY, aged 12 years, which had been found floating in the dock. Deceased accompanied JAMES CONLEY in his wagon to the pier on Monday last, and was left in charge of the vehicle. After an absence of two hours CONLEY returned, but could find no trace of young HOEY, and nothing more was heard of him until yesterday, when his remains were found in the water, as already stated. The supposition is that he was sitting on a spile, and that one of the Hoboken ferry-boats came in and so jarred the pier that he fell into the river unperceived, and was drowned. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

THE GERMAN SHARPSHOOTERS.—The delegates of the various German Schuetzen organizations of this City and vicinity, met at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, when additional measures were adopted in preparation for the third national sharpshooting festival of the North American Schuetzen Bund, which is to come off in the vicinity of this City on a grand scale, under the auspices of the New-York Schuetzen organization and vicinity next Summer. A number of committees have already been formed, and additional committees were appointed last night, Mr. STEFFEN being the President of the central organization. The Building and Shooting Committee was directed to confer with the Supervisors of Westchester County, where the festival grounds are to be acquired, whereon buildings for the accommodation of the Festival are to be erected, for which an appropriation of $30,000 has been asked for by the Committee having in charge the erection of such buildings. A Legislative Committee was appointed, composed of the Presidents and officers of the various sub-committees, and of the Central Committee, whose duty it shall be to prepare all plans and arrangements for this National Sharpshooting Festival.

A FRENCH ENGINEER EXAMINING OUR INSTITUTIONS.—M. PESSON, an engineer sent by the French Government on a mission to the United States, called on Mayor HOFFMAN yesterday with a letter from the French Consul, requesting that every facility might be afforded him in examining the institutions of this City, especially the water-works, the parks and the gas-works, and the systems under which their several advantages are supplied to the people at large. The Mayor gave him letters of introduction to the various Heads of Departments, requesting that every opportunity might be afforded him for prosecuting his inquiries.

BREAKING OF A GANG-PLANK.—Yesterday afternoon, shortly before the sailing of the steamer *South America* for Rio Janeiro, from Pier No. 43 North River, the gang-plank, leading from the wharf to the vessel, suddenly parted in the centre, thereby precipitating five men and one woman, who were standing upon it at the time, into the water. By the prompt assistance of the Police and others, who were standing near, the entire party were speedily rescued unharmed, and without experiencing any other inconvenience than that occasioned by fright and wet clothes.

MINOR ITEMS.—JAMES MURTHA, a boy, was seriously injured by being struck by a stage in Broadway while riding a horse.... HENRY CROSBY, aged 11 years, of No. 341 East Thirty-fourth-street, was run over by car No. 85 of the Belt Line, and severely injured..... GEORGE LABBEE was employed by a stranger to carry a roll of carpet from the pier at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street East River. As the fellow ran off on seeing Officer OLMSTED, of the Twenty-first Precinct, the carman was relieved of his charge, and the carpet is now at the Station-house awaiting the owner.

THE METROPOLITAN REVENUE BOARD.—It was reported in certain circles yesterday that one of the results of the visit of Commissioner ROLLINS to this City and his active participation in the proceedings of the Metropolitan Revenue Board will be the early abolishment of that institution. It is known that a large number of prominent dealers in spirits and tobacco have made zealous efforts recently to induce the authorities at Washington to institute the change, and there may be some ground for the rumor circulated.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Baron GEROLT, the Prussian Minister, Mr. FORD, of the French Legation and Judge ABBOT, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House. Viscount DE VALCOURT, of Paris, is at the Hoffman House. Maj.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN, U. S. A., and Hon. W. H. POST Hartford, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Commodore RIDGELY, U. S. Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

FIRE IN EAST HOUSTON-STREET.—At 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in an outhouse in rear of the house No. 266 East Houston-street. It was occasioned by a stove-pipe and was extinguished with a loss of $25; insured in the Germania Insurance Company.

THE REPORT OF THE DEATH OF MR. A. W. CLEGG ERRONEOUS.—A dispatch dated Galveston, Aug. 20, reporting the death of Mr. A. W. CLEGG of yellow fever, is erroneous. Mr. CLEGG is at present in New-York and in good health.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT FROM THE PENITENTIARY.—A man named PATRICK WELSH, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary for theft about a week since, escaped on Tuesday night. Having escaped on two former occasions, he was handcuffed, notwithstanding which he succeeded in opening the drain-pipe, and crawling through for the distance of some two hundred feet, reached beyond the walls. It appears he came to the city, and calling on a blacksmith in Hudson-avenue, had his handcuffs removed. He has not since been seen by the officers, who are in search of him.

ACCIDENT FROM KEROSENE.—A fire occurred in the house of Mrs. WILKINSON, in DeKalb, near Nostrand-avenue, on Wednesday night, caused by the explosion of a can filled with kerosene. It appears Mrs. W. was engaged in pouring the fluid from the can into another vessel, when it ignited from a lamp. The contents were scattered about the room, and caused damage to the extent of $300. Mrs. WILKINSON was slightly injured.

FATAL RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.—A girl about three years of age, named JESSIE ANN LINCKS, fell from the second-story window of No. 889 Myrtle-avenue, on Wednesday, and was so badly injured that she died from the effects yesterday. An inquest was held by Coroner LYNCH, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

NEW-JERSEY.

A DETECTIVE OFFICER IN TROUBLE.—Yesterday Officer HAGGERTY, of the Independent Detective Police Force of Newark, was tried before Justices MILLS and STAFF, charged with a violation of a city ordinance by interfering with Detective SMITH, of the regular Police force, in the discharge of his duty. It appears that a difficulty arose between the officers concerning the arrest of a boy horse thief, who had been committed to the New-Brunswick jail, as is alleged, through HAGGERTY's instrumentality. SMITH removed the thief to Newark, and HAGGERTY attempted to take him away on his warrant as he was being taken to the Police station, when Detective SMITH caused his arrest. HAGGERTY was fined $50 and costs, and, on application, an appeal for a new trial was granted.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night a fire broke out in a new two-story frame building owned and occupied by GEORGE ELWOOD, and situated at the rear of his dwelling-house, on Grand-avenue, in the Fourth Ward, Hudson City. There was quite a strong breeze at the time, which caused the flames to spread rapidly, and owing to a lack of water the building was soon burned to the ground. The building was used as a workshop. Including a lot of tools and some lumber, the loss amounted to about $2,500; insured for $1,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary and was kindled in the rear of the building. Had it not been for the timely exertions of the firemen, Mr. ELWOOD's house would also have been destroyed.

THE RECENT FLOODS.—The floods in Gloucester and Salem Counties, on the 15th, 16th and 17th inst., did an immense amount of damage. Dams, bridges, culverts and crossings were swept away. The marl-pits of the West Jersey Company were overflowed and much damaged. Only four mill-dams in Gloucester County have withstood the freshet. The regular running of the trains on the West Jersey Railroad was suspended for three days. A large part of Mount Holly, Burlington County, was flooded. Old inhabitants say that this was the most severe and destructive storm for the past sixty years.

DROWNED.—At noon yesterday, while WM. REED, pantry steward on board the Cunard steamer *Tarifa*, was in the act of throwing some slops overboard he caught his foot against a rope and was precipitated overboard between the ship and pier. As he sank immediately, it is presumed he must have been injured in the fall. The body was recovered in about twenty minutes, but life was extinct. Deceased was a native of Yorkshire, England, about 24 years of age and unmarried.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A child 2 years of age, named FREDERICK L. ECKART, was accidentally run over by a market-wagon, at the corner of Alyea and Elizabeth streets, Newark, on Wednesday evening, and sustained injuries resulting in death. The driver of the wagon, MICHAEL FLANEGAN, was exonerated from all blame.

BREVITIES.—Detective BECKER, of the Independent Force, Newark, recovered a horse and wagon at Fort Lee on Wednesday, that had been stolen from the stable of ADRIAN SCHARFF, on the Bloomfield road.... The regular quarterly examination of schoolteachers will be held Aug. 30, in the Eastern District Schoolhouse, at East Orange.... A Paterson woman, named KATE BRIGGS, is said to be in the habit of suspending her little girl, 9 years of age, by means of a rope, and beating her naked person with a stick in the most cruel manner. Her body is said to be covered with lashes and bruises from the treatment received.... Mr. HEWLETT lectures before the people of Irvington this (Friday) evening, in behalf of the movement for a public reading-room and library.

That there is a revival of business in the City is evident from the fact that the Merchants' Union Express Company sent out on yesterday from this City twelve cars of express matter, weighing more than one hundred and twenty-one tons, being the largest amount ever taken in one day by any Express Company. In addition to this, a large amount of heavy freight was forwarded by the People's Dispatch line, which is under the management of the Merchants' Union.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 22.

FLOUR dull and declined 15c.@20c.; Spring Extras, $9 25@$10 25, from Winter White Wheat, and $10 25 from Amber Wheat. WHEAT less active at a decline of 3c.@4c. on Winter and 1c.@2c. on Spring; No. 1 Red, $2 12½@$2 15; No. 2 Red, $2 04@$2 05; No. 1 Spring, $1 89@$1 92. No. 2 Spring at $1 80@$1 84. CORN dull at a decline of 1c.@1½c.; sales at 96c. for No. 1. OATS declined 2c.@2½c., closing at 49c. for No. 1. RYE active at an advance of 1c.@2c. for No. 1 and 5c.@6c. for No. 2. BARLEY active at an advance of 4c.@5c., closing at $1 12½ for No. 1 and $1 for No. 2. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. BEEF CATTLE very dull at $5 75@$6 62½ for fair to good. LIVE HOGS very dull, and nominally $6 50 @$6 60 for good to choice. SHEEP dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 3,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 104,000 bushels Wheat, 171,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 22.

FLOUR active and steady; sales 2,200 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring, $11 50 for Red Winter; $12 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT scarce; sales 2,000 bushels new Amber Michigan at $2 25, and 9,200 bushels new Chicago Spring on private terms. CORN scarce; sales 2,000 bushels Illinois at $1 08. OATS scarce and quiet. CORN MEAL $2 50 ℔ 100 lbs. MILLFEED in good demand. SHORTS $20. SHIPSTUFFS $28 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 7½c. to New-York. Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—11,700 bushels Wheat; 818,000 feet lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—7,200 bushels Corn; 1,729,000 feet lumber.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 22.

COTTON quiet and unchanged. COFFEE dull, nominal and unchanged. FLOUR steady, without quotable change. WHEAT advanced 5c., Choice White $2 60@$2 70; Choice Red $2 50@$2 55; Inferior ranging down to $1 75@$2. CORN—White, $1 12@$1 13; Yellow, $1 16@$1 20. OATS irregular; Choice 68c.@70c., and ranging as to quality as low as 40c. RYE, $1 30@$1 50. PROVISIONS firm and in good consumptive demand for Bacon Shoulders at 13¼c.@13½c.; Rib Sides, 15¼c.@15½c.; Clear Rib. 16¼c. @16½c. LARD—Sales 230 tierces City for export at 13c.; Prime Western is held at 13½c. Bulk Shoulders are held at 12¼c.; Rib Sides at 14¼c. MESS PORK—sales at $24 50. SUGAR firm at 11¾c.@11⅞c. for fair to good Refining; Grocery Porto Rico at 12¾c.@13¾c. WHISKY unchanged.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 22.

The receipts of CATTLE for the week were 6,500 head, and they were generally of better quality than the stock which has been brought in for some weeks past, but still with a large sprinkling of scallawags. The demand was fair, but the unusual large supply has caused a decline of ½c. ℔ lb. on all grades. The top price paid is 8¾c., but some extra Kentucky Steers are held at 9c.; sales 3,000 head at prices ranging from 5c.@8¾c. SHEEP are lower and neglected; receipts 10,000 head; sales 3,000 head at 4½c.@5½c. LAMBS, 6½c.@7c. HOGS—Receipts 9,000 head; sales 8,000 head at $7 37½@$7 80, the outside for a drove of extra Western, averaging 290 lbs.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 22.

FLOUR steady; sales 500 bbls. at unchanged quotations. WHEAT dull, buyers holding off for lower prices; sales, 14,000 bushels New White Michigan at $2 32½@$2 33, and 2,700 bushels No. 3 New Chicago, in lots, at $2. CORN dull; sales, early, 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 03; later, 16,000 bushels do. at $1 01½@$1 02, closing firm at $1 02. OATS—Few offering; nominal. BARLEY—Market bare. RYE—New Western offered at $1 35 to arrive. MESS PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES, unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,589 bushels; Oats, 41,537 bushels; Flour, 4,309 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 22,530 bushels; Corn, 105,640 bushels; Oats, 11,980 bushels; Rye, 10,180 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 22.

TOBACCO firm and unchanged. HEMP firm and unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT heavy and declined 20c.@25c.; prime to fancy White, $2 25@$2 35; prime to fancy Red, $2 20@$2 35; good to choice Spring $1 65@$1 90. CORN firm at $1 05@$1 12½ for White, and $1 05@$1 10 for Mixed and Yellow. OATS firm at 65c.@68c. BARLEY, $1 13 for choice Spring. RYE advancing; sales at $1 05@$1 15. PROVISIONS steady and unchanged. LARD firm and unchanged. WHISKY firm at $2 10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 8,500 sacks; Corn, 1,600 sacks; Oats, 1,500 sacks.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 22.

FLOUR firmer and higher, with a good demand; Family $10 50@$11. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN firm and in good demand at 90c.@91c. for No. 1 Mixed. OATS higher at 62c. for No. 1. RYE scarce and in good demand at $1 25. COTTON dull and unchanged. WHISKY firm at 30c. in bond. PROVISIONS buoyant and generally higher. PORK—$23 50 was refused. LARD—12¾c. was refused; sales at 11¾c., for bulk SHOULDERS, and 13½c. for SIDES. BACON held firm at an advance of ¼c. SUGARS firm at 12c.@15c. COFFEE, 22c.@27c. BUTTER scarce and firm at 22c.@25c. for fresh. Gold, 140¾.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 22.

COTTON unchanged; sales 400 bales; Low Middlings 26½c.; receipts, 61 bales; exports, 1,038 bales. FLOUR quiet; Common, $6 50; Treble Extra, $11 85. CORN is in good demand, and holders claim 10c. advance; sales of White Mixed at $1 20; Mixed Yellow and White, in lots, at $1 17½@$1 20. OATS are in fair demand at 70c. BACON—The supply is light, and holders ask 13¾c.@14c. for Shoulders, and 18c. for Clear Sides. LARD—Choice Keg 14¾c. Gold 140. Sterling Exchange, 153@155. New-York Sight Exchange ¼ ℔ cent. premium.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Aug. 22.

FLOUR—Sales of Amber Double Extras at $10 50; receipts to-day, 4,000 bbls. WHEAT—White has advanced 2c.@3c.; Amber has declined 2c.@3c.; sales of No. 1 at $2 22@$2 23; Amber at $2 08@$2 11; No. 1 Spring at $1 97; No. 2 Spring at $1 85; receipts to-day, 33,000 bushels. CORN dull; sales at 97c. for No. 2; receipts to-day, 12,000 bushels. OATS declined 5c.; sales at 52c. for No. 1, and 48c. for No. 2; receipts today, 13,000 bushels. RYE firm at an advance of 2c.; sales at $1 16 for No. 1.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 22.

FLOUR steady but unchanged; Double Extras from Winter Red Wheat, $10 50@$11; Double Extras from Amber Wheat, $11@$11 50; Double Extras from Winter White Wheat, $12 50@$13. WHEAT dull. No. 1 Spring Red offered at $2 15, with no sales. No. 2 do. at $2 10. CORN dull and declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 Mixed at 99c. OATS unsettled and lower, with heavy receipts; sales at 63c.@65c., closing at the inside. RYE quiet and held at $1 15 for No. 1 in store. BARLEY nominal at $1@$1 10.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 22.

TOBACCO—Sales 159 hhds. at $3 60@$16 25 for Lugs to Medium Leaf; Choice, $27@$28 25. Superfine FLOUR, $7 25; Choice A No. 1 New, $11. WHEAT, $2 05 @$2 10. CORN, in bulk, 85c.; in the ear, shelled and delivered, $1. OATS, in bulk, 55c.@60c. RYE, $1 25. MESS PORK, $23 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12¼c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 20½c.@21½c., packed. LARD, tierces, 12½c.@12¾c. COTTON quiet at 24c.@25c. GROCERIES unchanged. Raw WHISKY in bond, 30c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 52c. RESIN quiet at $3@$7. There is an unexampled scarcity of shipping here, and in consequence NAVAL STORES are accumulating rapidly. The following rates are now paid to New-York by sail: Cotton, ⅜c. ℔ lb.; Resin, Crude Turpentine and Tar, 70c. ℔ bbl.; Spirits of Turpentine, $1 ℔ bbl.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 22.

COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands 28½c.; Middling Orleans, 29½c. PETROLEUM—Crude, 16c.; Refined, in bond, 26¼c.@27¼c. FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm; Red, $2 35@$2 45; new Kentucky White, $2 77½. RYE—New, $1 60; Old, $1 70. CORN firm; Yellow, $1 25. OATS dull at 70c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Aug. 22.

FLOUR quiet; City Doubles $10 75@$11; Country Doubles $9@$9 25; Extras $9 50@$10. WHEAT dull and lower at $1 85 for No. 1 and $1 77 for No. 2. OATS unsettled at 44c. for No. 1 and 43c. for No. 2. CORN—93c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—13,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,400 bbls. Flour.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 22.

COTTON active, but prices are lower; sales 156 bales; Middling, 25c. One bale of new Cotton sold at 30c.; it was classed as Strict Middling.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 22.

COTTON quiet but steady; sales 8 bales; Middlings, 26c.; receipts, 51 bales. Receipts of the week, 1,152 bales; exports, 1,094 bales; stock, 986 bales.

MOBILE, Thursday, Aug. 22.

COTTON—Sales 140 bales; prices are nominal; receipts, 32 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Aug. 22.

COTTON drooping; sales 11 bales; receipts, 19 bales; quotations nominal.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, Aug. 22.

COTTON quiet at 25½c.@26c. CORN, $1@$1 10. OATS, 60c.@63c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27⅜; Reading Railroad, 51 11-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53⅜; Gold, 141¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Steamer	Sails	From	For
Saxonia	Aug. 10	Hamburg	New-York
Union	Aug. 10	Bremen	New-York
Northern Light	Aug. 1	Bremen	New-York
City of Manchester	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York
Tripoli	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York
City of Antwerp	Aug. 14	Liverpool	New-York
Ville de Paris	Aug. 15	Havre	New-York
Atalanta	Aug. 17	London	New-York
Germania	Aug. 17	Hamburg	New-York
Cuba	Aug. 17	Liverpool	Boston
Hansa	Aug. 17	Bremen	New-York
Manhattan	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Weser	Aug. 22	New-York	Bremen
Denmark	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Hammonia	Aug. 24	New-York	Hamburg
City of Paris	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Periere	Aug. 24	New-York	Havre
Britannia	Aug. 24	New-York	Glasgow
West Metropolis	Aug. 24	New-York	Bremen
Nebraska	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool
City of New-York	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Java	Aug. 28	Boston	Liverpool
Wm. Penn	Aug. 31	New-York	London
Erin	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Hibernia	Aug. 31	New-York	Glasgow, &c.
Fulton	Aug. 31	New-York	Havre
FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, BRAZIL, &C.			
Rising Star	Aug. 21	Aspinwall	
South America	Aug. 22	Rio de Janeiro	
Columbia	Aug. 22	Havana	

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for France, via Havre and Brest, by the *Pereire*, close at the General Post-office, Saturday, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M.

The mails for the German States, via Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, close Saturday, Aug. 24, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, close Saturday, Aug. 24, at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 11:50 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 5 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship South America, for St. Thomas and Brazil—Mr. and Mrs. Tappenback, nurse and infant, Para; Dr. Betances, Z. Burr, St. Thomas; His Excellency M. De Magathaus, the Brazilian Minister, wife, daughter, son and servant, Rio Janeiro; D. de Goucouria, wife, son and daughter, Rio Janeiro; D. C. Peixotto, St. Thomas; Rich. A. Eda, U. S. Consul at Bahia; Alex. Nones, St. Thomas; Mrs. J. H. McKay, nurse and infant, Lieut.-Comdr. W. B. Cushing, U. S. Navy, Rio Janeiro; E. P. Smith, E. M. Leizes, St. Thomas; Jason M. Stone, Para; D. H. Sampson, brother, 2 sisters and 4 children, Rio Janeiro; A. E. Decosta, Para; J. H. Freligh, Rio Janeiro; J. Van Breton, C. F. Storer, St. Thomas; C. A. Von Poellintz, Thomas J. L. Devenport, Andrew Spring, Rio Janeiro; E. Andour, Pernambuco; Manuel de Nascumbo, Rio Janeiro; R. Schroeder, A. Rudrigues, Thos. Allen, Anastasia Allen, Benj. Allen, James Allen, Louis Shokuski, Amil Shokuski, Fannae Shokuski, J. B. Meurés, Pierre Meurés, Joseph Vanderchois, Alfred Stephan, Frederick Braun, Catherine Braun, W. R. Conklin, Edward Bowerd, W. W. Chute, Auguste Verbet, Wm. Hauff Van Lebow, Wm. Garffe, Alex. Giff, Richard McCay, Union Broad, Margrett Broad, Angel Moré, Carl Dixon, W. Benhard, Charles H. Duesbury, Peter Legan, Mary Ann Legan, Catherine Legan, Jane Legan, Margaret Legan, Henry Legan, Adolph Legan, Ferdinand Knibel, Emma Wolff, Geo. Middleburger, Edward Miller, Edward Garahan, Catherine Garahan, Bernard Garahan, Patrick Garahan, Mary Ann Garahan, David C. Sampson, Jas. Sampson, Wm. Townsend, Minnie Townsend, Alice Townsend, Miss Rose Sampson, Beebe Sampson, Lottie Sampson, Nicholas Cleary, P. Negrondi, Alex. Krens, Blasus Ardenaufer, Squire Skelding, Ann Skelding, Hester Skelding, Jos. Skelding, Richard Skelding, Phebe Skelding, James Skelding, John Wheelan, J. H. Freeligh, Ed. McDenny, Catharine Anenhaufer, Ernest Wakeman, James Coll, Patrick Hoyle, John Sax, Heinrich Walter, Chris. Wagner, H. Kersch, Bruno Caemerer, C. Kohtz, J. U. Muller, Louis Brown, John Sauter, A. Baldwin, R. Rolfe, Nicholas Cotte, Erie Friedman, John A. Davis, Aug. Mossbeugger, Wilhelm Brost, F. Carrolton, J. Fisher, Thomas Clancy, John Hairzeg, Chas. Hairzeg, Chas. Wrudtz, Paul Knofal, Philip Kaulwasser, Chas. Pecker, Louis A. Smidt, Carl Kammentz, Andrew Leconte, Cornelia Heidee, Louis Happle, Joseph Campbell, P. Daniels.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana—Henry L. Ansell, Antonio Gonzales Armengal and wife, Fernando de Molino, Charles Munqeo, Henry B. Hamell, Tedenir Stevedo, M. Saloman, F. de la Rienda, Jose Govin and lady, Diego M. Casanejo, Antonio R. Sumao, Francisco Marin, A. Morales, Jose Aguilera, Mr. Sala, wife and Miss Carbarga, M. B. Tozer, Jose R. de H. y Romay, Federico Abras, Simon Dellgaite, Jaime Graner, Miss Gertrude Cerega Morera, Jos. Milliken, N. Roburra, Master J. Quintero.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 22.—*In steamship Erin, from Liverpool*—Rev. S. C. Dean, wife and family, Miss Abbott, R. and J. Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, S. Alatinsberg, Emilie Alatinsberg, Mr. and Mrs. Rankin, Mr. Riggs, G. R. Rankin, Mr. Hand, Mr. and Mrs. Mundy and family, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Tucker, two Misses Atwood, M. E. Myles, Mr. Caldwell, J. Sternwellen, Capt. D. W. Newcomb, M. Chess, A. W. Graham, and 479 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 17 | Sun sets.... 6 47 | Moon rises... 12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 34 | Gov. Island. 2 23 | Hell Gate.... 3 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro, Garrison & Allen; Gen. Barnes, Norton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; E. B. Souder, Souder, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Columbia, Barton, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Ashland, Norton, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Gazelle, Black, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Son; Psyche, (Dan.,) Weaver, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Rosamond, Gannin, Galveston, W. Ray; Morning Star, (Br.,) Waugh, St. Jago, Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Rex, (Norw.,) Jensen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs George F., (Br.,) Dodge, New-Haven, Morrison & Phillips; Ella, (Br.,) Ross, Richmond, Va., Oelrichs & Co.; Village Belle, (Br.,) Morrison, Cow Bay, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Fortuna, (Span.,) Sellers, Barcelona, Galway & Casado; Eastern Star, (Br.,) Foster, Barbados, Bishop Bros.; Mattano, Jason, St. Mark's, Fla., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Concord, Drummond, Tarragona, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners J. A. Rider, Rider, Lavacca, N. L. McCready & Co.; Emma, (Br.,) Davis, St. Stephen's, N. B.; W. D Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Arrived.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool Aug. 7, and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and 516 passengers to the Nat. Steam Nav. Co. Experienced westerly winds during the entire passage. Aug. 16, lat. 41 10, lon. 49 20, passed Br. ship Sylvia, bound E. 19th, lat. 43 2, lon. 60 42, Br. ship Rhea Sylvia, str.... 19th, lat. 42 43, lon. 62 58, steamship Carroll, bound E. 21st, 60 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steamship Russia, bound E.

U. S. steamer Tahoma, Lieut.-Comdr. A. F. Stanton, Norfolk 40 hours.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Orpheus, (of Boston,) Crowell, San Francisco April 26, with wheat to order. Passed Cape Horn July 2, crossed the equator in the Atlantic July 26. April 26, John E. King, seaman, committed suicide by hanging himself. May 21, lat. 3 35 N., lon. 115 30 W., spoke ship St. Charles, from San Francisco for New-York, and saw her again June 19.

Ship Memnon, (of Boston,) Baker, Gounape Island, Peru, April 27, with guano to Vernon H. Brown & Co. June 3, lat. 52 55, lon. 85 48, saw a bark, of and from Baltimore for San Francisco. June 2, lat. 26 12, lon. 27 W., ship E. Sherman, from Gounape Island for New-York.

Bark Atalanta, (Brem.,) Hogaman, Bremen 46 ds., with mdse. and 316 passengers to Louis Meyer.

Bark Catalina, Perkins, Neuvitas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Jonathan Thompson.

Bark Powhatan, Patten, Havana 8 ds., with sugar to N. L. & G. Griswold.

Bark George & Jeanne, (Fr.,) Pherivong, St. Pierre, Mart., 19 ds., with sugar to S. R. Revnal & Son.

Brig Nellie Clifford, (of Bangor,) Littlefield, Cabarien 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Samuel Lindsley, Wilson, Manzanilla 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig B. F. Nash, Lancy, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Alexander Nichols, Rosebrook, Lingan 16 ds., with coal to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Sabina, (of Arichat,) Terrio, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Neuvitas, Cousins, New-Haven, in ballast to master.

Schr. S. T. King, Clendenin, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Mobile 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Charles Scull, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Virginia.

Schr. W. Sims, Pharo, Virginia.

Schr. Banvard, Letts, Virginia.

Schr. Memento, Collins, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Steamship Weser, for Bremen; U. S. frigate Sabine, for New-London; steamship Rising Star, for Aspinwall, sailed 21st.

22d—Steamships South America, Columbia, Gen. Barnes, E. B. Souder.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 22—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; ship Bessie Parker, from Arcrossan.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 22—Arr. schr. C. F. Keeling, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Moneka, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 20, P. M.—Arr. schrs. B. C. Scribner, Burgess, Philadelphia, for Boston; E. J. Hearty, Merideth, Boston, for Philadelphia; John H. Allen, Simmes, Philadelphia for Boston; Winthrop, Calais, for New-Haven; R. Foster, Clark, Millsport, for New-York; Adelaide, do. do.; steamtug Chas. Pearson, from Boston.

A. M.—Schrs. Cabot, Bakeman, Boston, for New-York; Crisis, Bowin, Lynn, for Philadelphia; brig Allston, Sawyer, Bangor, for New-Haven.

Sld. schr. E. A. Conant, Faust, for Rondout.

Remaining in port, schrs. Adelaide, Crisis, John H. Allen, R. Foster, James Henry, Pearl, and brigs C. B. Allen and Allston.

Light winds from the westward.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 22—Arr. steamship Sappho, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Alice Ball—ship, from San Francisco for Liverpool, July 15, lat. 30 40 S., lon. 25 20 W.

Charles Luling—ship, from San Francisco for Liverpool, July 18, lat. 20 43, lon. 26 40.

Coronet—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Bombay, July 8, lat. 7 57 S., lon. 30 28 W.

Frederick Fisher—schr., from Rockport for Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, off Cape May.

Foreign Ports.

At Cabarien, Aug. 11, bark B. F. Shaw, for Portland next day; schrs. Daybreak, disch'g.; Windward, do.

At Neuvitas, Aug. 11, brig Udola, for New-York in a week.

MOSQUITO NETS.

$5 and upward, at WALRAVEN'S Linen and Upholstery Goods Emporium, No. 686 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 33, Aug. 22, 1867.

7, 67, 31, 30, 18, 44, 50, 36, 64, 28, 62, 58.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 34, Aug. 22, 1867.

25, 47, 53, 19, 40, 37, 52, 56, 60, 9, 66, 73, 31.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 314, Aug. 22, 1867.

32, 62, 56, 49, 60, 20, 34, 29, 54, 8, 9, 75.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 315, Aug. 22, 1867.

7, 63, 45, 37, 66, 67, 75, 58, 26, 46, 65, 68, 32.

BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready. Morning Capital Prize, $7,000, $6,000, $5,000. Evening Capital Prize, $30,000, $20,000, $18,000. Circulars sent, prizes cashed, and all orders attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 497, Aug. 22, 1867.

65, 49, 34, 56, 9, 48, 14, 3, 22, 38, 23 61, 32.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 498, Aug. 22, 1867.

34, 21, 4, 75, 68, 28, 24, 51, 26, 27, 66, 60.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 421, Aug. 22, 1867.

32, 27, 7, 45, 16, 6, 73, 66, 58, 61, 81, 42, 48.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 422, Aug. 22, 1867.

73, 20, 5, 46, 47, 52, 19, 8, 37, 69, 72, 75.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.